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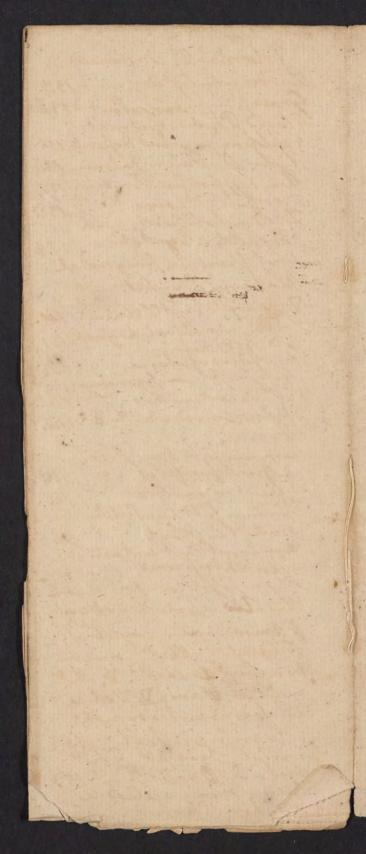












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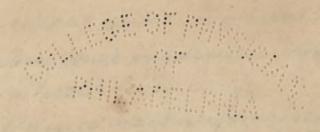
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Dr. Pancoast L'éctures on Mugery delivered by Thelip Tyng, Mysic and Taken by A. B. Tucker in the years 1809 and 10 2 1810 11 - Enlarged in 1811 + 12

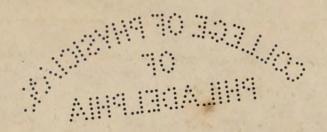


That enjury or accident, which in its nature is the most simple, tyet calls forthe the actions of the part to recover for it is a degree of concussion or perhaps contuision, which only produces a debility in the actions or functions of the whole or parte the part has nothing to do, but to expand remistate themselves in their natural actions of feelings—

The next in order of simplicity, is the nupture of a small blood respect.

The 3 is where a number of vegsels and divided—

+ Ma f. Hunter defenses inflammation, a morbid, increased action of the part ...



Inflammation.

There is nothing more necessary to the Surgean, than, the principles of inflammation, for as there is a certain de-- que of it necessary to resolve diseased parts to their natural state; so there are likewise other grades which are incapable of performing this sestoration of course them, a knowledge of its principles, I also of its appearances in the restoration of diseased parts is absolutely necessary to the Surgeon. from the supposition of an accumulation of fire in the parteriflamed - The this idea is altogethe incorrect yet the termin answers well enough to empress an edea of that operation.+

It may be connected with another disease or not, instornces of the former we see in Scrophula & Typhilis &c. Irequently improper treatment is the result of eignovance of the symptoms which a violent inflammation Leaves behind it for instance Thenew a case of spercures ankle, which after the inflammation abated, wasvey weak, and medecal assistance was called; the physicians preservbed tonic medicines, which therew the patient ento a heetie fever-

On enflamed part performs its function with difficulty; an evisteince of this we have in the eye;

Inflammation. his is nothing me me pary to the Son you then the principles of inflammation for as there is a vilain degue if it mayong to movin deserved ports to their nature Male; is there is to be will other grades which in in carpolle to be present a wing and come to any branched to ! the principles I also of the approximates in the restoration up discount parts is advotately need part to the Surgeon. he town Inflammated was quente this process from the supported of an accountation of few in to harben flamed - The this ever wattenethe inconcerned yet. minuacurer well every to empresses coles of their tradition connected with another duces or when Lance of the fame was an everyour a placeto to a received anymetric to eating while a meeth of engine varies of the completion wheel a vertent enflowing being may be charge at for enough we I have a come of the com + except Burns, they produce an inflammation defferent for a wound a all and investigat of proto or was called the player cansting enclosed there ancetering wheel therew her petientento a heether for en Ou en Mouned nail response de femilianent defferently; an employee of this exchair in the en

which when violently inflamed loses the power of vision.

Inflammation is either healthy or diseased & is divided into three kinds - Ordhesive, Supprincitive & elcerative - I shall only speak of the healthy hind at present.

Inflammation is not necessarily a disease, becaused is ease always tends to the otestruction of the part, but inflammation is sometimes necessary for its restoration.

In its healthy state it is of a pune red colour, accompanied with a faretunatural sensation; and if secreted
on the skin very often by itching, heat, & a dult throbbing
pain. Weakness is never a disease but is often a preciopi
sing course of it— The courses of Inflammation are Chemical & Mechanical or Fiever— To the feist belong heat,
aerid or courtie
cold, I have sectstances, & to the second Wounds, breises
be. Inflammation does not always follow immediately

the application of its cause - Or cause that well about time excite an inflammation of one kind, will, extanother time in the same constitution produce quite a different effect. Different remote causes have been supposed to excite different kinds of Inflammation; but I think the variety is owing to the difference of situation of the parts affected: *

for the same remote cause will produce Erysipelas in the face, I common supposed with the parts - fever is sometimes the remote cause, as in eritical aliseefses.

Inflammation

is fire he when we devote, any mound whe The page in grown In Hammadon a wither him the troles with hide wided into hora house Pedhesin Jumpour ties & electricis Ishall only wheath of the healthy hand at heretender many a con war were placed a cline con brown of can area it is a to be appropriately the particularly can qualities is one claim is more who mela restoration. In order the state of one ind colour occour panera contra recolona and sensation ; and a server on the store were of an in the second real territories rain threaters when a sterior but is after a hording deep caree ded to the corner of his land wind ion and Plean could therefrained in here to the ford below head cold thead with the east who weard through freezes tell there in the level of the court of land and the contract of to en ere con in our to come has well as continue reals an experience of on house will other other but as he down consideration exceller eight a destelland of cell Experience of the course from second ordered to exerte deflered theretor, Indianimeter the thirther vaid coming to be the present of relieucies of the prosection for the same named course well have been breezed them The lave of corner on the description is the hours sever is some and he request course to in order of the weekers.

Inflormation depends greatly on habit: for example a person who is unaccentramed to work will bliste his hands very soon - done who is unaccentramed to high degrees of heat, will been much less withoutingery than one daily exposed to it if suppresention follow infammation it is termed or etical abscess.

The healthy kinds of Inflammation are allhesive of Supplicative - allhesive inflammation is an increased retroit of the coagulating lymph: it begins in the small vefsels, a spreads from a point to a large senface, but is always greatest at the point where it commenced.

Suppurateve enflammation is an increased ac-

tion of the vefsels, secreting pers:

In adheseve inflammation the matter which forms the union is coaquitating hymph, the red globules are thrown out, but are again absorbed - When enflammation supervenes in a particular part, that particular ceives a more flow of blood that it, than a healthy part, in consequence of the increased partion of the bloodregels; That there is an increased action of the bloodrefsels is proven by the part being of a pale red; if there was discussed action it would be of a purple colour; the deameters of the refsels are lekewise increased, which is proved by more flunters experiments on the ears of rabbits.

The swellings of inflammation arise, both from the thickening of the coats of the vefsels, & from the extravasation of lymph - the swelling is greatest at the point,

where.

rest Commation of houds orante on entrels for when a housen who is un weell one of to work will blink to I once who is un necessarion to testate the a vice The Late I foll weed to be well continued in the of sech mention for mation the leave of exclusion already. The healthy hand of a flago worden as Which is proven by a thermometer defence a con The course at a describer it read from a point lie But is alevered over land of the new принавине вириниться са спени por of the valoria, sees then glove. In adhering to flammation his mother whereby for eclations regardly, The red a labelle and characopain alsorbed - Martin inflam access a rivere flower of blood hereit them a hear the Free hear is an increased willow of the blooder land arren who part being do paid and of the own it will be become an extended to by a contraction of the inflamed before Fabrus thing of the offered lymph now how know entraction is any different from the action of inflam me"

· Dr Vancour where the inflammation commences - The peur is produced by the speesm or convicts cons of the refoels, much in the same manner as is produced in a cramps or Te-When inflammation precedes gangrene, it is of a purple colour. The heat of an inflam ed partis considerably in ereased, but never rises higher than the source of circulation. The hymph secreted in adhesive inflammeetion becomes in terne vascular I may be enjected-W. Hunter proved that coaquilating lymph was thrown out, by observing that the matter formed on the surfaces of inflamed cereties, corresponds in every particular with the lymph of the blood, when devested of to secum and globules. The coaquilating lymph is changed in persong there the vessels, fortfilbe therown out on the internal surface of a vein it refuses to mix with the circulating mays. The effects of acheseve inflammation on the constibution vary according to the degree of violence, I the part affected - It is attended with lettle inconvenience when seated in the skin, besten the thread of a tendon, or periosteum it occasions great freein, producing symptomatic fever: efthe enflammation be great, the pulse is quicked feel, I blood drawn is sizy - This inflammation often temenates sportaneously; in which case it is termed sportaneous resolution - a Man of 30 years of age received a bruse on the leg, by the fall of a bar of even

where he in Committee commission is durant by the speam or commissions of the velocis much the solume maner as is produced in a covery of There interimention inrecedes a paranene it is if a humais come - The heart of an in faller of proster consider valley as excessed but users now higher than the some of or over to to the former be secretarion adherine with + but should be called indurated Tonsils. Mr. Tunta proved trascondulating regime was the and he observes of heal the matter formed on the surfaces of a flam ex cer tree corresponde an every partients the tennish of the blood when derivited of it we seem a coancilations bearing to or hand out in healpen a There the reliels for the this van out on the exteller. + Lofthe Tunca vaginalis, forming Hydrocele he il fresh efection we me town with a single in Sections caroners man. I'm Xa displaced according wheeled "Mustbended in 14th winn showing with the This have the the and of alternoon or hours every other constitutions of former the color come and tour atte love rette em l'amenda le concer le manie a comin will a Good directly a work . Her on Manualux often Commenter shouldeneauch in whoch records become steamen our resolution - Willan 5, 35 years day received a brune on the 'es to the letter of the land on

upon it, 6 days before inflammation came on - Swas called to see him; his body was all in a turnoun; his extremetics were of Landanum, & application, to the parts affected. There seen death caused by inflammation of lacciated

wounds of the joints.

Turnous often occur the breasts of women I also in the throat called scinous tousils; which are produced by the effects of simple inflammation, occasioned by the lymph not being absorbed when the inflammatory action resesthis takes place in glandular swellings, I forms what is called a schenous ternour - By this it appears, that there is no concerous tendeneyen the blood.

Inflammation also terminates by the effection of sevenof there be any secretion from the part affected, the enflam. mation does not reen so high for example blisters thatmen well are much more easy than those that do not it is highy probable that inflammation of the brain terminates in what is called Hydrocephalus Internes - & of the chest by producing Hydrothorax - local inflammations are fre quently removed by fevers.

Hæmorhage sometimes checks enflammation; a remarhable enstance of this Tonce witnessed in the eye - an inflammation that had resisted bloodletting dother remedies, but was cured by the accidental regiture of an artery of the eyeled, which bled considerably.

If wiflammation be not stopped by some of these means, Aprocluces suppuration. when

experied Tolan adolpter in Haming the come come and to see hering has body was all in a low man in color colde Carreng the fueler single Cue in his was child by and of Janolania Water a proceeding to the part affected. Their see death caused by in Plane in ato. particularly + and when situated near a vital part check if mu ple in flamou at it is not been absorbed when the entlanment on a clery inceres The tokes place in alandala nicette as I commissioned called a volument himmen - Buthis et about an that their e un cant force the develor the Stood. It I am motion also them is at a butter offers They be an secretion from the pastaffer Ed the willam + Rest, a proper position of the inflamed parta - court line mayor care there alle that in Hammeton of the from terminates in what weather the disconficient whenes In horacularion. The diroherax local enflammation and tomorphe accentagrence of moreces. an entrace someter wheele in the en I am in atom a so decompation fraction or water trood of trebuce con color he accele to resulte oras along the in cario, it for volunt is no wine of the . When enflammation arises from an accident, deproceeds
too far, we should not attempt resolution - but otherwise we
ought by all means in our power!

But there are eases in which it should not be attempted

1st In warm weather, lest tetames should be evidueed, in

1st In warm weather, lest tetamus should be viduced, in which case a generous deordial dict should be used - 2nd If occasioned by constitutional affection, as fever - 3nd If it be owing to a worse disease: as before mentioned, a degree is necessary for the restoration of a part.

The remote causes must be removed - 2. The enflammatory action should be removed; that is the part should take on a natural one - This is to be effected by two herids of remedies. viz. Constitutional plocal - The constitutional are Mt Low click bleeding pringing, neutral salts, aritimornials, delicints, tamarind evaluates. And I show click this tends to empty the blood vefsels - 2nd - Blood letting, this is the most powerful remedy in inflammation.

Since en flamed bloodvefsels arounder the necessity of contracting to adapt themselves to the volume of blood; I series contraction is a very different action from inflammation, it allows the veins to take on healthy action, by deventing them from their en flammatory action.

Bloodletting acts in two ways M. It removes the stimwhere of clisteration, by beforeing the quantity of blood - 2nd by beforeing the violence of the blood itself. Idiameters of the reform 3. Purging - This we are sometimes obliged tode

visiteties a familiation ains from un accidente is took in heald what and receive with hear out the of with us of the serie. But the coveres which when it will not to allen + To occasion nausca which ear a continue of covelent der bonauld be week 2. Frecession ed to constitution as affection en level a fiel to occion to be word discourse our close we want a decore a neceles for the restoration of a na. 1. The William Joeffeela come in he post place the sen et cause must be removed - 2 - The inflammatory extern Theold be removed; had a he paid should whi on a netural one - Their as to be effected by two hands of remeder min. Constitution of Slocal The constitutional are It fourdies Verden her error weetre? soll Butinoual delecates and end election and the founded his tends to employ his sloved velocio - and Book allery his is the most powerful. vernoelven worthernachen. Incom Planed Horderly on wide he weet with of contractions to a day the insolver to the volume of blood; I sence contraction is a very deferred colon from enflamma ion is allow the ever is to be he as neather action to devel ien from Tille en Rommaton action. I collection all a leve way I . Promove he sten celessof de entil be behour to over the of blood Ind by belowing the or others of the blood cloud class, die other of the hair is 3. Person This weare some lines obliged tools

deelene, on account of attendent inconveniences - itacts like west by lespening the action of the blood resels - or if it produce necessed Nacts sympathetically - evitre, Sal ammonia, Sal glaciben have been advised - artimornals have been some times combened with them - Mercuy often acts powerfully in the care of inflammation _ 4th Rest - This is highly requisite, the whole body should be hept quite stell, I the room should be hept of a moderate temperature.

The local remedies are bleeding by scarifications, curs, I leaches - if a fever be caused by inflammation, general bleeding should always be premised - And - Cold - This should never be used but when the heat of the part is disagree abble, I should not be carried so far as to become disagreeable to the patient, as it will prove enjenious by acting as a stimulus - 3- Vinegar, Jalammoniae of the preparations of leach,

Also landamen are often employed -4th Poulties, - These are either simple or medicated. The simple are breads mulk of flax seed - The medicated

are the simple posellices mixed with medicines -

5th Blistles - Share are of the extruors use applied direct by to the eniflamed parts: for in their recent state they produce resolution by the evacuation of seven.

Blisters are of use applied derectly to the cliseased part, when teterus may be apprehended; they should also be used when we are fearful of large evacuations.

Of the good effects of adheseive inflammation there are may tristances - 1st The healing of wounds.

2nd - In alsectses; the cells of the contiguous cellular mem

declaring on occounty of the person in an englishmenture and by legenture of the person of the perso

The local very so caused of ufarmation of a farmation, you can be colored by a farmation you can be colored be considered as a local a land of the last of the farmation of the star of the farmation of the farma

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who letter and one of the discolly to the discourse from when the the wind and for the discourse and for the or of the stronger and the stronger of the strong

on may entance thetropadheren enflormation there are many entances - Who the healing of evocunder and - Ind - I'm alberty as free college and cellular

Frank Tra

membrane are united by it, which prevents the fees from escaping from the cavity of the abscels - I so stops the few ther progress of eniflammation _ 30 - Cysts one formed for the lodgement efectraneous bodies- as balls - Shorte.

Two astonished at the tenacety with which these bodies one held in their copts when Sattempted to extract some shot

lodged under the skin 4th In absocs of the liver or any other viscus, the pus in its personge to the surface of the body is prevented from escaping ento the country of the abdomen by the adhesion of the offected part of the viscus to the paretes of the cavity-

Inflammation - Suppurative.

We come now to speak of Suppurative Inflammation. If Inflammation be not stopped by some means, as before men tioned, Aproceeds on to suppuration - here the enflammation acts by secreting frees: If the supportion which takes place

is a there remedy or mode of cene.

The contact of an to enflamed senfaces has been supposed to produce en flammation - I once heard a O'refessor say that he thought the action of air occasioned inflammation of the chester a case where the please had been functioned by a red hoteron - Motevethestanding the violence of the act, he enjected the enflammation to the action of the air_ Souce tried an experient on a hetter - I made anciciscon thro the placera - thro this orrifice I proposed a tube If filled one side of the obest with air - Ithen withdrew

unenfrance as cented by the wheel prevents the par from accounty from the cavely of the alwest - has theps he for 30 Capto an formis The enterness of englanmation for the lodgen ent of extrancous bodies - as balls Bush to dever astonished at the lenach with which then been are beelt in their courts when Iallempeted to extract some abor in alrocepopher lever or any other vivere the pos in its presence to the surface of the body is provened from as carrie into the ceively of the abdomen by the adhering the offeeled in to the viscout othe panetes of the caning The Hamman Hand Colon formation of the The come mois to thing the fill delice the the winder If Northernman be not stopped by some means, as before min librard it pervecieds on to suppunker - here the en flarmation bet by secreting fores; & the suppuration which takes plans is a their remide or mode of our. The context of an to enflance surpress has been suppose to produce in flammation - I verice because I was also vary that he have bethe action of our occasioned wiflowing of the cheater a case where the place had been from their as the enjudge the enjury the color of the I once tried as experience to no hollow I made any inger and home exalication and the head to soon as a I felled one deale of the Court of the Bornst it on a land

the teebe & closed up the evound - in that situation it remains there days without any remarkable change; it was then suffected have examination was made, when no perceptible difference could be observed in the two sides.

Invention this to show that are is not so nocious, as is often supposed of front to prevent surgeons from being too anxious about closing up a wound, with a view of heeping the ari from the in-

temal senface.

Where adheseve inflammation will not admit of resorlection it goes on to suppose ation— This is characterized by an increase of pain, often attended with throbling or shooting; the swelling enlarges; the parts become soften, it at length a fluctuation is felt— it is now what may be termed an absocle or cicumseribed termonic containing pres— Obsecles are often attended with rigors, which are succeeded by fevers I claring sweats, which symptoms are removed by evacuating the pers— if the pain be very greatismay be relieved by officient, this will be best effected, by combining the opening with small doses of fruction. To very produce is very good— CA Positive of bread of milk is esseally applied to the tre-

ca Positive of bread & meth is evenally applied to the tumour, in which a promiser sparses discovered, I here an opening
is gradually made by the absorption of the parts beneath the shin:
whankois basks sphace - however an opening is sometimes made
by the skin of parts beneath it loosing their lefe of sloughing offwhen this takes place it generally leaves a pretty large opening:
1st If the toine of this natural opening be protracted too long
it becomes necessary to make an artificial one - 2nd - If it be sitevated on any of the joints - 3°. If attended with great pain as
in paronichia - the pain of paronichia may be almost always

The lutte of elected up the wound - in that reteration income in the section of the commission of the commission of the section of the commission of the section of the complete contract of the section of the section

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When adhere a farmation will not admit from lection of apres on to suppose alon - This is characterized by an enterior of how, often allended ent. The robing or chooling; The sently a large , the hasts become other able able of the Preduction is Self of waven what may be lanced an also of or commen led learnen contlienne pier - Other Choes and of the other dead with reading extractions some somes and to ferrend Elanuary so cate, which degranden are ven oved a concenter the here of the pain be very green a man be relieved to observe this will be best estected by combine his crown with small dove of fractio tal en et sometime before mujoponation how totalion Pour les of mead mathe of wealth as well to his to. an order on which a programme of an extension of him a showing a cradual a vide to the absorption of the passiformath the die; a hanker sake yelder - now are an ordering a conclusion by his allow a parts brever of it loosen heir life a doughing off-

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In supprenation attended with heetic fever, the constitution sympathises with the local initation, which the powers of the constitution are unable to overcome - as when fevers are broughton by releas, affections of the tendons, ligaments, or

any of the vital parts.

The symptoms of keetic fever are great lassetude, less of appetite, cold night sweats, aptries to sweat on any little occasion, the pulse small, quick of frequent, write high coloured of deposits a copious sediment. Hoften terminates in olicinhasa; the process of suppuration, sometimes suddenty stops, of the matter already formed is absorbed. It is a hoppy termination, def course a desirable thing to find medicines which will produce this effect accordingly many medicines are used for this purpose. Emetics & manistrating medicines are used for this purpose. Emetics & manister formed in but oes hers been absorbed by vorniting occasioned at sea. I have observed that blistering, punging & bleeding may be of use.

Theetie fever instead of being produced by suppuration as is commonly supposed, is sometimes cured by its promotion: an instance of this herid occured in an amputation of the legitishen the patient was affected with a heetie which ceased after the operation, when the senfaced quantity of matter were increased — a convenience proof that heetic fever is

not the consequence of the absorption of purs.

Heetie fever has also been ented by establishing ifsues, which will also vierease the secretion of pus - I have seen easies where heetie fever has proceeded from clisease

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removed by objective in the wind with his one for the construct two or your adherence with the love with his power the power the construct the construct as a wind the thought of the construction of the color of th

on pate in symptom of such a first one of the last to a little on any last to be consisted on the period on all guides of sequent and a such a first on a defeate of some and a such a such a such as the last of the last and a such a such a such a defeate of such a such a such a such a such a such a course of the last of the such a such a

Recelle feels instead of bear for educed by supplies in a circums of the properties of the land or and and and the second of the land of the land of the land and with a horter which land as feeled with a horter which course affected with a horter which course of the land the operation when the current of her her land the course of her absorption of the land the course queen of the absorption of her of here is

Heatre for hovels been ence by establishing affects which will also everence the occurtion of person have seen close of person disconsistence occurrence of the disconsistence occurrence of the disconsistence occurrence of the occurrence occur

in the joints, even when no matter was formed - If supper ration proceeds to fluctuation, so that is may be distinctly felt the opening should be assisted by making an encision ento the alseefs - it is a very general custom, to apply plaisters of different kinds, to afisten breaking turnous containing pus-such as a sistery sacchaine substances de - none of these doany good the that which has been applied next preceding the rupture, generally obtains the eredit of producing the discharge -I believe they ackneed by moistering the parts ...

Blesters promote absorption by enclation -

alsectoes formed on the craneum should not be left to open of themselves, I seech as empede respection should be estimedi. ortely opened - The tonsils are sometimes so enlarged as to empede resperation - They should always be lanced under

such circumstances of they contain pers.

Matters do not always absorb towards the shin; that is, en turnours which contain pers, celsorption does not always take place, between it the external surface of the body-but someternes makes its evay more enternally, hence the necessity of opening alocefses, when they form over joints or cavities.

I once new a patient who complained of a period. ical pain in the head, which afterwards was found to be owing to an alsects in the calf of the leg: upon opening the turnour the pain ceased - Thave twice seen all the symptoms of a newous fever, produced by a small alscels near the abdominal very - In the first case the patient deed, owing to the ignorance of the cause of the disease-In the second case the abocess was ofenced the pratient

in the jointe ever when no matter ever jointed - of suppor ration know the Ruetration so the set may be chitainette feld the charge several of be aparted by making an incious into the above to a town of your all ceases to appear fel awders of + Those cases where respiration is impeded verice of these deany wood the that which has been opplied new proceeding theorig tun come of ain the ending produce the distolance I Cheen they actioned francostering the parts -Healer provide absorption by contaction _ Obsection formed a the cranen oracle with left to of en of hencelow seeth over predorespeating should be enqued - In march of suppression as some stoppe date in predict or experience - Their should a leave of the desiration in nel cercenalances of their continue here. Matthe de not alectico as sort love a da shi she she she in lune seen where contraction have filed along and a section laste was between Isthe citer a sectored as bothe book term a make a sto way on one enternally renge the macelosity of Exercis allocapes, when they form over poeid or canalies. I one new a patient who complained este he will east pain in the head which afternands was found to be owing to an apoly in the calfof the leg: upon opening the tumber the pain ecosed _ . Thankleve deg all the some one of a neuros few torolecced by a speak alicela wear the abeliance as new y- In the few our he powered dead our oto he conormant the cause of the chieron-In the second case the alove percentilland the patent

recovered - Thewe known one more similar cristance situated in the axilla.

Absoches seated on the face should be opened soon, to prevent the sear, which would otherwise ensue, by lear eiget to open sportaneously, as it would absorb much more of the parts.

There are two ways of opening absectes - M. By ericisim
9 m By producing an eschar, by means of caustic - the ISS

should always be prefered, excepture cases where the trincity
of the patient preventiet - en which case a their layer of Lapis
of the produced with water
furtheres, may be applied for the space of 8 or 10 minutes; the

partitioneches well soon slough off, & give vent to the matter or

pers; after this is discharged it is to be treated in the same man

ner as an eller — t

Pers is a light straw colound fluid of the consistence of cream containing a number of globeles: Notoes not coaquilate by heat if exposed to it, but evaporates to drynes; it does not rea dely putrify: it is specifically heavier than water, I is not easely mifeeble withit - it is not corrosere - it is said to be of a maw hish taste - it is distanguis hable from the other fluids of the body, by its containing globules of a particular colour, which are suspended in a flerid, only coaquilable by Salarrivoriae, which is not the case with any other arrival flerido - Mr. Heenter has observed that eles a secretion - the refels taking on the nature of a gland; I that the globules are not formed tell after it is therewer, out by the refsels - He observes that pres formed in 20 montes after the application of a blester-ets terrie of appearance is not eniform-when fusseble, suppuration be obviated by resolution Proflam.

recovered - There have no menor sends enstance alter + A is called ulcerative inflammation, because an release the consequence of it. house who seem which evereld new openial accounts, no it would as of the hearts. Their an terr war of opening alverbe - It Be envision of in moderan a worken homean of caustic the Iss Thereit at always be kirchered, exchin case when they less it of the hatte I prever to it. in which case a the lave of Heptereus men be oppiered for the space of good or mounter; Hereches will some fough off I seive went to the matter or per; after this is descharged it is to be treated in the vain 11. 1100 alle Per is a light to an extremed find of the consister of orear contain a green by of blotoula: of does not conquire to heart electroned look but engene les to drynch; it does und ore ole realists; el is specieleca la heaves has water of who not correcce educand lete early me soll week of do man his tast - it is do la michalle from the other fluid of the body by the containing lobularda particle when to recomplate controls where dies statumes a serve Quarting in which is not her can with any other arrended Mr. Towner has observed that ober a societie velocitate on the nature of a class of the other a laborage not formed to after it is the very new by the vile ile . Head. cere in he were formed in It minister of the he applies et lane of orgina and with simplement when he supremation be obvioled to a servention. For me

Inflammation Ulcerative.

Miceration, take place commonly after suffurations and supuration takes place after the eschaction of a dead part. In when two inflammation a part is always last; this is removed by absorption - Heommences mostly after the suppurative stage, but it has been known to precede it in some particular intentions, or when sudden death of a part hers taken place.

heis taken place. Pressure has produced this stage without supprisation; that part of the body separates first, that is nearest the surface.

The absorption of parts in uleers, is always attended with inflammation of pain, which is called sovenes; but this is not a necessary symptom of inflammation; for we find sove phulous aloes are not painful, where they progress slowly-but when they progress napidly, they are attended with great pain.

produced by the application of heat oliffer according to the intensity, I length of time its application. The effects of Beuns may be devided into three heads - 1st When the olegree of heat is slight, I produces only a reclucy of the shin and - When more severe, causing a separation of the cutile attended with an effection of serum, as blisters - 3rd - Destroying the certis vera, or producing death of the part, as by caustic, the heat of a backing eval, or of any of the mother metals - sometimes the are destroyed by the application of heat I frequently terminals in death.

Inflammation Morgaline. tomvery old people and superindlige takes place after the entraction up a dead part . In edecation inflormination a party alway 4.14 this is streamed by all the - Removemen in with with he summeting stay below here however the incerticition come particula exceptation or when a delin death of a part has his dies this stage on thous supported hat had ofthe lody seprented part theater car with suiters. The absertion of points on wholey in a livary attender in n ent am an ation of have wheel is ealled one is by this in it a wellfour squitter of in Rammont of the we here is time love alove and not painful where they prograpely it he when they propords nagrally they are attended untigness beller Burnis The morbest effected fore revoluceed by the application of headoleffer according to he entered , leve the often extremention. The effects of Been man be deveded with him heads degree of heat waleylet & produce any pareting of the whi Lord . Then more sever causing a separation of the outer attended with an offeren of some as theolers

3 of Ectroying the center were or proceeding death of the partically court and of the heart of a business oval, and of the the mostless waster a sometained that an according to the city the coperation of heart of requestly triminates in death.

Been one most clangerous when of great extent supaficial, also on the head - and if on dropsical people, as in these cases they mostly tend to mortification -

When the life of a part only is destroyed, the patient olves not feel any great pain, after the fait effects are over, till after three or four clays, when the inflammatory process of sloughing takes place for the separation of the dead from the living part

I saw a lettle boy, who undertook to walk the edge of a chaldron, which was felled with boiling water in a soap manufactory, his footsolepped, the eversplunged ento the midst of the boeling water; he was not more than two thirds over, his elothes beeping the heast to the parter considerable time - he was greatly beaut, his puelse was searcely percept ible, this extremeties cold, a drowsings prevailed, I hewas very restless - he kept continuelly changing his situation he spoke none at all, only when asked a question, of then he answered very nationally - I when questioned relative to his feelings, he said he felt no pain - he died in about Thours _ When those symptoms are produced by fere, the patient seldom gets over it - Beens effect old people most; the they affect greatly, I prove fatal sometimes to persons of all ages - Berns of the head sometimes affect the deere meetter, which prove fatal - Beens vecasioned by metted metals appear frequently to be of no serious nature of fish wet eiter some time the skind museles slough off dleaves the bones bone - Heetie fever comes out the patient dies _ Beens occurry over large joints frequently produce oclaiming symptoms - heetie fever comes on, Lampulation Been are michely gevere when of great every region files of a confidence in the second proper security of the second for the second the second

When the life of a parton has distroyed the paters of and the fact of feet and one the affect and one the affect and one for affect and the said of feet and the said of a feet and the said of the sa

. some lettle bon who undatech to walk the edge of a cheldow wheel what felled enth bodies water on a way mane action he wordening show continued it to the midel of the booking evotes; no was now than two thirds over his olother recours the head to the how I a considerable tours - herever one title beauthis description was sone of hereist ille The extremetics estel a discurred prever led I bours every recitely - he held continuedly changers his reluction he specke more at all my who wheel a question of the it answered very rationally - I when an intronced relation to his feelings he said he feld no have - he died in about Thousand the theore suprations are produced by here, the patient seldeni gets over it - Burn offect o'd people most; That their a feel ar eath, I know tate winding to person of all viges - Berns of the head consistends of es The dura mother, which inon fatal - Burns very court Enjouretted moetals appear prequently to be of un server note as feel - best extensione time the she drie drienders along oppoleane the hones love - Rectie fere comes on the pelas die - Been occurry our large founts proquently produce alanne o deputionis - hecter fever course on , danqueton

some cefs any to save the life of the patient - I consider inflammation as resulting from beens, different from all
other inflammations - with first place the pair is of a different nature from that of any other inflammation, it being of
a bearing kind - 2nd - In not being capable of resolution,
be causing relevation - The parts underneath throw up
fungers granulations, which are very difficult to suppress.

3rd - The becatrices formed by the healing of electioner
sutting from beens, have a much greater disposition to
contract, than those from other causes - they also cause a much
greater deformity of the part affected - 4th - They are evice
by the smost civitating applications, as obsern Terebrithinum - Carbonate of ammoriae, & stimulants in
Jeneral -

Treatment The remedies

Local

evel or local - Most outhors advise the depleting remedies - but they should not be adopted, unless fever or great inflammation supervene - ef the beam be extensive and great weakness attends, the patients may be supported on Back & even - Leven brandy & water - he should have any cleek of a nourishing matture, thathe may desire - The pain of the part should be releved by openin - if the extremeties be cold apply sinapisms - if from this ening evaluing plan of treatment, enflammation or fever should supervene - Bloodletting of a more space diet should be used -

a siecely per to your the hope of he dept soil - I comme in Commenced or expection from brough of free of from all place in the marketing for the part to pair to spain to lette briefer from hate for the inflammation it has be в пинимовили - Япи вановано сарыва од скорот I carried upper day - The hast and come at those up angeres granulation extend are very differell to surpose Albyroogs deppor fpts were sond on Halling Garage Creen acco much en continued than them from other causes They olde Energenment greater deformate of the hand afterdand I to The who we to the most unctating adopteealion as clour to Shing henren - 6 artonate of alexandriae Sternather & My planet the mound applicat to Burnes are very manering they are collinger east or local - most authorsonderic the depleting rome deed the three seconds not be adopted, and it look or and he lamination selfelene to the new be allen are est ever hing allended the patter sinay be supported in Back was seen branely beinter he should have any deep of a revenedang pratiend frather may demen-The bear of the raw should be relevant to of win - Inc extracted to cold afterly seriamine of from the own walkeng place of to calmers en Plann ster is to a spinis suprement - I nook atte at a mon siere deel should

Local remedies generally advised, are cold water, Soapswels - I Mis Carle in a small treatise, recommends as above all other applications of that matrice - Veriegas water - the - this is a good application - lunic water doil - this forms a head of everst, like a certicle - the common people use potatoes - however of late years very stimulating remedies, have been used - as red precipitate welatile salts. I spirits of temperature —

Latterly Mrs. Hentish has used species of temperative combined with Basilican - & Imyself have used it in many cases, with the most happy effects - The most of these remedies, as cold water act as palliatives, relieving the pair, I southing the part for a while - But the Temperative IB asilican spread on reags dapplied are plumanent.

have used veriegar with very good effects— The Tenpentire & Besilica should only be applied to the wiflamed parts, for efetbe in contact with the sound shin,
it will cause great pain, inflammation & swelling of
the part— We are frequently installed to Buins
for three or four days— & after a number of applications have
been tried; even at this late period, I have not headed to use
the Temperature & Basilien; & always with the greatest advantage— In one case of a Burn in a child the Surpentired
Basilieon was applied—but owing to the superstion of its parents, & the clamous of old women it was amitted three or
four days without my knowledge—the child then became

in Loval semidea describely advised an cold water considered & Mills Explorer a small treature, recommission as abought other application of the winter verispensing the Tree to a revel application - an evaluated out this form a hund of contrat later to contribe - The chilwrown people was potators received of latery and versitarishers dies, have been ever and investate volate soits to the Turpentine was not applied to the little finger in the first place have a specito of leaper combened with Basilian - I miself have used in una cases, and the most leasy offects - The most of there remidera as cold water act as polleature, relieve the han sorthern the hand for a while - But the Tentum has beeche on hireard on vago depplied are hem and volutile alkalid union an avolvendering nan event veriega with very acid effects - Theile prentine o Besilera should only be applicate the wife med have for efelle in central enthe the orund fring Heard course great pais enflowmation downling of The heart -We are frequently witealled to Blend for there or four days & after a number of applications have her tried bur at this late from Than with her dated to in the despression of Donless of always with the great of reduces. lace - in one car efallow a achild the Tage alice Banleon was opplied - her our of the superstion of cisps or is the claiming of or of come in sever condless there founder our hour never course the child her bear sent for again - the part was sprentled with beins allum, the Temperative & Baselion again applied which somewed the patient.

In a patient that was been with Geen powder, this was used; the pain totally left heir in about four hours after the application of the oritment the enflammation subsided, I the pain returned affecting his lettle fenger; but again apply.

engit it quickly coased, I he was soon cured.

Inflamed parts when in contact with each other, are very apt to write, so that it is highly necessary for the surgeon to be careful, in heeping between enflamed surfaces, drepings of some hind, while they are suppurating & granulating for want of care in this particular, many have been erippled. On existance of this came within my own observation—At Boy when quite a child unfortunately, received a seato on his things to describe which from carelessness of the surgeon united—the Boy when an wind at the age of purberty—A feriology his defeciency in performing the duties of a man—called on Mr. Hunter deraved his afsistance in letting at librity a small portion of his confined Prenis, of which by the aid of Mr. Hunter he was gratified with about an wich—

This answers to show that from carelessues of Surgeons in this particular, a man may be depreised of the use of one of his most useful members.

Talso knew a case where the fingers of one havel all

coorse to freezon a rise on the surface of the Bun two should also be careful wheeping the joints straigthened by their boards or paste board, otherwise they may become stiff of contracted by the formation of a cicatice de ~ in a peleasthad was burnesti. Jun pande, the was used; The pain totally left him in about four hours after he experience of the ventionent the enplanmation selbotted, the pan other was affecting his letter forger but again again + sometime of a bright of a melimer of a dark colour apt to unit, or that ever highely ance four for the surgeon to be ca efect, in hispany between in flamical our faces dispuise of come her a lite they are suppurating to granulating want of care in the particular, main have been empfied. ben enotance of their carns within my our observation to Wer when fuit a che la sign stranship state the six broads on heather from servered from condeposits of the ourgeon united - The Boy when anned at the age of fee very - o funding his defection eyen performing the duties of a man - called on Mr. Hurse devand his africtions of where of the fore for your property with the sound asserves to show that from caselefourly of the georism their part of the some and the obsproved of the our of one of his most rear feel in andreas. I also have a case when the fuger of one hand all

adhered together, which still more evenices the nexclosing of heeping them apart +

built, stopping the circulation of the blood, I thereby producing mortification - when this takes place, the band should be cut through.

Besides those inflammations mentioned, there are others worthy of attention - These are Evysipelas and Phisis and Melagnion - And Ist of Evysipelas of Phisis an inflammation of the certis view - It sometimes begins at the foreaum a spreads over the whole body - it is prequently preceded by a shereing, which is succeeded by a host fit the shin is of a bright yellow colour in some places. I in others if you prefs your finger on the pair, the colour disappears, but on removing them it returns the pain is of a bearing kind - The inflammation is often much differend - frequently spreading in one part, while subsiding in Another while subsiding in another while subsiding

Erysipelatous inflammation differs from achesive inflammation in this - the latter throws our coaquilable
hymph, but the former series - frequently in the cells which
form blisters on the surface - Sometimes the series escapes into the cellular membrane, forming a tumour,
which fills like a gangrenous vessele fingents to the touch
a sensation fife treading upon a quagnition seprenous remining from
cell to cell in the ordipose membrane decruses death.

When mortification takes place in the

ordine in the the reduct stall man even in the mees princip Burged for to recetify a known a leaster corner of the whi It attach the face it comed on suddenly ... to I carlet colour thehing orterigling sensative services Beside other englannacion en conse their one other worth of other time There are Everospelas and Pelegina - and the of Exercision threedy at the foreas a surreads over the whole lodge it is hearing y knocoded by a shevering whech is succeeded by a fet the shine is of a maph backers colour aisone places In other of you propy you fuge on the past the colon disorpean less on monoring them it we turned. The pain recomme plan it - Her en Hamen interior is of the much dis fund friquently operating in on apart whole subside. en levelre Engseperation on flam water cleffe a from addice seve in Planimation in this - The latter this course is conquited hundre, but the former deren - be equenteran the cells who forge blister on the our face - I constinue the seun a a ento the celleria mountowns, pornengo tumous, wheel fell lette a gangren our refreche Telphonetion sometimes stepens · Element of bout the first and in its is is a silver When mortepeeder take place in the

des very offensive This is mostly the case when situated about the arms - Brysipelas mostly terminates in about ten or twelve clays.

Callold - The remote causes are so similar to those which excite common inflammation, that I shall not now errer-mente them - They sometimes commence spontaneously without any apparent causes.

Colle - It may generally be conced by attending to the antiphlogistic plan, before supposed to take splace - but where supposed in supervenes, it must be opened early, to prevent its escape through the cellular membrane -

Rye flow spreibled over the part is useful daffords relief.
The application of a Blister, so that it shall be applied, part by on the sound, I partly on the enflamed part, is of the at most consequence — When the parts begin to head, an excoriation of the shin like bran, is a favourable symptom.

In England Back is mostly used in this desease.

Odematus This escists in the skin the'it may be seated deeper in this inflammation water is eschoos ated, I is probably the same as adhesing place in dropsical patients. It is attended with burning paint

collector mon himme it was changed in Plates Che town beiner effermen Their mostly the care when situated + but Blisters and the remedies or * gangren that state of the hour just before gover to foratio construences a unthout any approve seamen. Collete . Trusy generally be come by other ong to the antiphlogistes plan befor suppension to happen - but when suppusation superment drawith opened carly to proved it every through the cellular intendians You the whofing reppenden take of land in freque Rege flow openintere on he par whispand of the 135 this + The blood flowing from the twing into the dead part, produces the black colour in mortification excoration of the dear ashe lines. In Eugland Back is mostly word in this cleaner. to the changed to a deep hough cology, sprinterer explorantian occasionally taking place in disposed potents. It is altereded with burning per

Treatment The usual application is Brandy, Bread & milh portices mixed with it, or with Sac Sature. +

Mortefecation_ This may be termed the entire destruction or death of a part it is of two huids I well begin by saying that the previous state of the system rendesilmore leable to mortification than atothers; as in old peo. ple - habits offected withdropsy Las I be fore said it is of two heids _ 1st_ &Mflammatory, or that preceded by inflammation _ 2nd _ Debetetative, or that preceded by languor The causes are Mt Violent contusions, & the application of heat or Bold - 2nd Obstructions with cir culation of the blood, either by pressure, or the typing up of the fire. ciple titting - They both operate withe same manner, by cutting of the necessary supply of blood - When a parloses its life, is becomes purple, then lived daftewards dack - the cutiele soon seperates from the other parts . In cases of we obenteriflamma tion, the everewation should be promoted to opening given to relieve the pain - bread & with positives applied to the pairs -

Interese cold, if not severe enough to kill produces NotPaleness of the partexposed, which is succeeded by redness, attended by a burning sensation a soreness of the partaffected. Invalent of the coldest spring water should be applied to the affected park after which the warmth of the part should be gradually increased to a comfortable state. Mortifection of ten comes on without any apparent cause.

All theaten + The blood vefocls in this head of mortification is sometimes completely ofsified -I With account too or Frak proceeded Total Sette to time of the Proceeds The carrow are the worker Al and Bring A + becomes puipleland with volately linament and more server Her Jean - Torsaw & me To position applicat to the pass their continue all herebrook of certaine and allered wace

Of Mortification preceded by inflammation—there are two kinds— 1st— When the inflammatory action is too great for the powers of the part to support— And—There is some thing peculiar to the inflammation, besides the action producing death, or that from the degree of fever—While infected/by a clumy operation for fly diocele) into the cellular membrane has also produced the same effects—
Mortification often takes place in the toes of old people—it begins with pain, I slight inflammation of a people colour—vesications sometimes takes place around the edges, but not always—Its progress is for the most part slow—the cupper part of the foot swells, I the certicle becomes detached—I have known it to ause from the prich of a knife in cutting corres—mortification is produced for milling a power of a few from the prich of a knife in cutting corres—mortification is produced for milling a power of a few from the prich of a knife in cutting

Cille - Openin is the best remedy all strimulating medicines, as the efsential oils are to be ordered - never apply securifications or strinulating medicines to cause the parts to slough off - because when the mortification ceases, the parts will separate of themselves - Blisters are motor usefulin this desease.

It has been advised to amputate in this disease, but this should not be done while the mortification is progressing, lest it should attach the stump, I the patrent underge so much pain necessarily.

In a case of a Mortification of the foot which came on with a very offensive smell - I was induced to anywatate, at the particular request of the patient, contray to my

I'l Mi Pottefeeerleen proceeded by an floren water the areas for the powers of the past to support and - There woon. Thurs preceded to the enflavouristion leveles The action for diecus decette or has from the degree of fore - Iterities lettell by a clump of eaction for Rey decele fairs his active las joneen brain has also produced he same affects -We cortespection of an take place in the toes of clot heaple et vegein enthe hair soleght en flammation et a payel when Verreetions or our claims takes place on vand the colois bus not alway - Ho to energy is for the most part stown he age pail of the foot suchlit the entirely becomes delached ... have known it to airse from the proch of a temp in willing Gerum who best very of all stems late. uncellerence as the elsewind colo and to be ordered - new der I consiste time or stringered in anchecours to come the parts to dough of - because when the mortefreador course, the partient seperate of themselves - Blisters on normaling The deserve. This becaused to augustote in this disease, but this drowlet not be done whate the mentification; which refer test deshould tette of the string & the patrent under go Ic most pan incepent. In a view of a stranteferation of the foil which down on early a very offension and I server in che coil to any lote, all hadrends siquel of the patient contrary to my

The arteries were completely officed - so much so that I was obliged on typing them to prefs the sides together with my thumb I ferige to prevent hamovrhage - a circumstance which often occurs in such cases -

Presence often occasions mortification withe parts contiguous to the sacrum, in people who are confined to their backs from broken bones, to other causes. I have seen mortification witheam from the pressure of the beet clothes.

Symptoms __ are a burning sensation, a dark red colour, dispappearing when pressed, & returning slowly. A tumefaction takes place, which readly receives the impression of the finger small blisters felled with severn rise round its edges - but the disease advances the red globules are thrown out the part loses its returnal warmth & gradually becomes languid. The part loses its natural warmth & gradually becomes clark.

beiremoved - If my theory be a first one, that the disease depends on too much action - then all stimulating oe's, Balsans, bordieds, scarifications &c should be avoided - all the hot formenting poultices should likewise be avoided -

by to obtain a cure - 1st General - 2nd - Local

The general remedies are blovotletting if enflammation be present. If it proceed from languor of the parts, Opium

Treasure - is covered for and select a love the contain The actions were commeteted observed in march in thick was of seer or true other to be able a destroyedher with are the line of level to have we with a more one is be circum to remove exerting correses 2000 Present the occasion med course whe passion timered to the some in account who as course we to true net from looken rever other course with were mation who are from the had a his hid clother My 11 1 the to the levening sometime adarbard colour deformance when to effect totains, should a temporal aka place which we die receive the in horgine of the laid midle that the fall of the section reservered to colore to be de an advance he was then the livery out the partlevent sometimes the constation to con a langual - The part love to notice was want to service and " The Hard The will some I tome he consered - I saw theory be a parter that he of he on the trivated to much action. Then all demanded in the Friday wanted vearing a course in suculate a course of all the ful Course her familiers should be hours to decrease · servered or commenced the following film will have goodan a our as the Coment The openior of securities are therediellers in the Thomas line Eprotect . Let wireld from an un of his paid them.

should be given, with high deit, Bout the If the patient be a constrained to the use of evene, it may be continued in every instance.

Coccel remedies are Blisters to the parts affected—
Chareval positives are of greatuse to prevent the smell of the
diseased parts— When mortification proceeds from Every
sipelas, I push as made its way into the cellular membrane,
it should be laid open freely I treated with Bread & milh
pout ties— Thave long been in the habit of using Mitric.
Occid diluted with equal parts of water— it corrects the factor by checking the putrefactive process— It may also
stimulate the absorbents into a quicker action, I cause them
to separate the dead parts more speedily— it should not how
ever be applied to near the living parts, or it will cause the
form in the dead parts— washing them with diluted acid
will remove them.— are washing them with diluted acid

That peculia haid which produces barbancles.
There are cercumseribed, broad haid Terrocus - they begin on the shen like peniples - are of a clushy red colour, with pale edges attended with a burning pain - a herid of supposition takes place in the cellula membrane - burgood healthy pus is never formed - they are mostly situated on the back I sides - I are most commonly in persons who have lived well - they are very dangerous of large I minerous - they sometimes occur on the head the very seldom - they are much more dangerous if on this part - much olepends

housed be very on the leagh over Beach to The fire fresh or constanced to her no of our is at more be continued love of remedicing 1 3 1 ter to the nait wheelest then cont hosether an derical use to prove the smile with descent in the water with heart harden and from the retiet of Harrist at made it over into for celle la montonen of develled below they week it rented unthe Break & how there - Than low o blew in the hald of wine Helver Paged de lested with come land checken it kometed startetate the accession have with a occopie & steon I care the to select on the dead hand were sheedly abdically not have me be analyted to use the live in hails in built concluing + Thave lately opened the carbanele by apply canotic 100015 minutes the lapis ochticus) with the effect of completely relewing the distribung pain which always attends this inflammatin -Her Pool - Sugar of well among to her becaling hand is beel as oldered to her beauth To we keen conversabled him at land teem new the has or the over take prompelles are do dechared or one in the rale edec alle daintha burne have the representation lake of he collected men from a acalla herreinaun dager cal hay an investination les les пот мер выстов стили стили по вы поменти recol well - They are row clar oriented to cook weer deer The sim dend over on he head he con relden he are much in or dangerment on this had some and

on the constitution — Or cless of Dx the four well serve to show the preculiarity of the inflammation — he was called to a man of about 50 years of age, in consequence of a barbuncle on his leg — a circle of enflammation servounded the termount after trying a number of remedies for several days without effect — Do Monges was consulted, who said he had seen many such eases in France, I had cencel many of them with searifications transversly about '14 of an inch a part, all over the surface, I then a ceicular encision award it— their effectually cered it by charinging the mode of action to that of adhesive inflammation ——

Elisters I believe have of late been found as effectual in the cane of Carberneles as of any other hund of inflammation - especially in relieving the aneasy distressing sensation of the bearing - always a concomitant of this disease!

I lately cured one on the back of a lady as large as a common plate, which she compared to a warming han of hot coals - as soon as a blister was applied, the mortification stopped - the dead parts sloughed offerior few days.

I the sore speedily healed heridly.

Some years past Iwas leed, from the great unecutain by of the remedies used in Gangrene, to seek for remedies more certain deffectual in their operations - I from the good effects of BUSIUS in many cases, I was leed to try them in mortification I they succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectations. _

The good effects of Blisters may be seen in Di Cescés museum wie case of R. a. who under a mistake

heed

Er cour of De Mello, est This is I could not be done the way ed to a mo- of when to execusfage, in connected I toft 3 a 4 weeks do you rupper the musel To mondo en a consisted, who oud he an three telfect had seen many water war for anie of boost except many of their each searfine and love with about 14 of an inch praise all me the auto en their a cicula raicina arais it this offertially getree it by changing the morde of action to had of adhering inflammation -Thatta Nellevilner oflate been found as effectuation the come of Electronicles as of any other hand of influence also especially in relicing The an engelicing sono a lon of the bienen a level a concept contrathis dischart I lately aund out on the part of a body as large as a comunder state refere he she compensation a arange from of not exact - as soon as a blates was applical. The most rife calen stolered . The dend precho stoccalized offers a foundary the some an exceedy becaled landle . . One year parties het from the greater come a of her orn colie works. Often govern lovet for remeden A from the more dulais leftertual in their cherations good effect of BUSPED on man cases inaled to try thein in more telecution of they succeeded very our may mind , and were consectable on . ne open effects of Wester may be seen in Pr. Caxis a. le. who were a wind a ho more come in a court of

had used P. Persiceira in a common office of life - in consiquence of which a common inflammation ensued in the neighboring parts I on the serotum - The artificipalitie plan westried withoutary benefit I after resisting Back I other remedics in the most dangerous state - it was cured by the application of a Blistle to the part affected.

The great pain in inflammation is caused by the dis tention & speasure of the refsels - a patient of nune was effect ed with a veolentpain in the foot a small reddish spotwas seen - the top of it at feist appearing lake ecchymoris, which afterwards des appeared - I then came again a lettle above the anhle - the patient now complained of great pain, when the footwas lefted up, which was somewhat abated when itwas again put down - owing to the diseased action of the vefsels - because the blood felling the vefsels overcame the spasms, which were the cause of this pain - for when the foot was raised the vefsels were emptical of the distending blood, I the convulsive action took place - a chareoul pouttice was applied over the foot his bowels were disordered, owing to his having taken too much Landamen . This was removed by a pinge - Hee Beach was given largely to the cetent of half a pound in 24 hours, but without any good effect - application of Backd brandy were made to the stomach, & gtts v of volatile alkali gevenevey two hours - The Back was now omitted as it was found to be of no service - Jone serma d manna ever given to obreate costeveness . The mortification still continued . Of BUSILIV was now applied which stopped the mortification, to hange the lived colour, which passed to a red below the blister The formenting chare out poultice ever now omitted, danother

recessors to the contract of the and the contract of the very convert to and a land of the second the washlowers have on him or clean . The acider lacities namenticed without an benefit of atternation sach The structure of his new campingstate storageund in he englication of a Blother Ether partaffeeled. The constitue or a lamunation is carried by the dis lection from of the expels a patre sof minisorance for court are expense to feel a most excluse spotun see the top of the persong and are ecchymonic which allowand discherance his can again a selle above he Rules he rates enous compressed open from who he fort was afted up refer to war were certial abouted when these over he down over the descard water of the origidan for career his blood fellers he reger overcame the appearanted are the very other par for when the for was raised his reference on the of the distincting blood other conversions action took place - 10 chaireal frontier was a palaced over The feel the fresh that I distrible the some to be the many lateren to want andown the was romered by a parage the me was over to solve to the cotten to half a pound in 26 hours refreshored any good white a specientian of the his his how the were made to the downed a the or of we talele telliais governing in lever the their was more probled as it was found to be An division allow oles a Malaura were for the chirale calerand a meetinee so dill continue a a Miller answer of in a wind stepped in worthered on towards the lease color was a traded to a real below the thater " The Money land chare and proceeding to me and the Stante

blister was applied just below the other, on the lind, which was of a dark colour - The elead part was washed with dilited mitric acid - the mortified part after this sloughed off gradually - the patient is now recovered.

flammation, a Blister should always be applied - Mr. Hund this theory of mortification is Ibelieve pretty generally received viz " an increased action beyon when the parts are able to bear"— but I am inclined to their the the string precise of mortification, there is something preculear, leading to the death of the part— something more than violent in flammatory action— For if it elepended on that action alone, the application of a blister, which is highly stimulating, ought to produce the death of the parts more quickly by producing a still greater degree of action— Beet I believe they effect a cene, by altering the chapter osition of changing the mode of action from a diseased to a healthy heid.—

Mammary abscepes_

mation, occur in the breasts of women— these may be either seated in the glanderla parts, or cellular membrane—itseld our or cecupies the whole breast—if a part of the glanderlan structure be diseased, the secretion of Milh is considerably deminished—but if the whole of it be affected, then it is suspended altogether. It is attended with shooting pains that ettend to the axilla—If the also cefs be seated in the cellular substance—the secretion of milh is not much impaired—they are mostly preceded by a

+ Sowhich fever succeeds ... when miles and , his morthest hadage his doughed Wille mortification is consent by ein petermentale a Bloke sended above in applica in Milland the hiver of mortification is wellen portly affected by received erez - " Our en excessió actor brom una ha pant air alla to be an - heal from enclosing to hand their ever she called We to terrection there is something severley, eading to the death, of he read or they more han ver and will armedon To is a blended on head action alone, head The to do Westerwine of wheele string ale, ought to few durathe eventh of his has in one encettly be problemenger, delle greate degree outelan - But Willew They offee a cen by alterny the diverter , to have jugg the mode of action from a dis and to a propling haid. Mumming Colorepes Um cale all containes of lelocation allended with wife in whom wear in he with of withing the a way to cate a sea lost ho ala de la rada la cellada men men sono electoran occupied to what town of part of the plande la structure be descended the secretion of moth is considerable during which of reed of the restrict about to askerted, then it is inche and at a the or them Nother had wet shorten pain hat ettend tota our ble The a weep he realed in the collection delication . The secretion of our the is not received and the our on sole proceeded low These cases we seldom sec, untill they have anwed at a considerable elegree of soremels, owing to the nurse considering herself quite competent to the care, the they always fail in their attempts—— At the suppuration is mostly the result of air flammation of the breast, yet Their seems turninate in Occleria - the swelling be so great, as to hide the supple. The swelling came on in about 10 days after delivery - the was called on in about 6 weeks afterwards.

When adhesive inflammation takes place, coagulating bysuph is sometimes thrown out, without being a gain absorbed, of the the cuiflammation has subsided—this constitutes what is called indurated gland, or Schimus—I have seen them as large as a mans fish—these are not to be considered as cancerous, because they have not yielded to the antiphlogistic plan of treatment. These affections are owing frequently to mechanical violence or tight drefses, to a straining of the refsels, by a too long retention of the milk—they are sometimes produced by persons taking cold—in those cases where the glands become indurated, they seld our return to their former singe—some times the glands are very much reduced in singe, I never after secrete milk.

forming state, bleed according to the strength of the patient exhibit

thell felaccompanies with four of the official part . The discase was lotakes places is about the their or fourth mouth of deline, - The secure are always subject to him while Prese cases we relden see, antel her have ancionner as a considerable degree of soreing come to the surse considering To cal depletion by seeches de is of nouse without general depletion has been premised actina o her mellers he signal with the might he swelling comments in about weday after deliny of hims called to In aloud Decechia fleringed Then adhere a flare ation take place cooperating graph is constitued herein out without being again a liveled of to his to- planes who has subrided - his constitutes and was in industric Cland or there as I have ocer their as ange as a man feel than an not to be considered as conscared became may have not you'der to the and ephlogistic plant for about their offeren an owing propertly to mechanics vide a or leg literapes in straining of the infects by a too ong se center of the with they are sometime produce toppe vous token good in there can where the gland be mus inclusioned they relater return to their former why - some + In thysic mentioned the case of a lady who had been griouthe affected with what might broadled a sinous manay alseefs which was healed was then them by means of a seton -They the place of the thirt they perfect of what they transfer the they then the second the second

regular diet the breast should be an outed with warm oil if it be convenient the patient should be confined to her bed - if not the breast should be supported by a hand herchief, tied around the neck if inflammation continue bleeding may be continued, the application of leeches to the part, will be found of great utility! I bread & Milh poultices with lead water, are highly sewiceable, after the evacuations have been premised. If these do not relief the inflammation continues, a blister should be applied - This is not so painful as might be supposed - women who have not enjoyed rest for many nights before, have been known to sleep soundly while it was operating - but it should be reed-letted that the evacuations by stool should be kept up —

Lused - but Believe they are of doubt ful efficacy - the application of Seil ammoniaed vinegar has been advised, but it is of nouse - Suppuration does not very commonly take place, if property treated from its commencement, but most frequent by from delay in calling a Physician, or want of judgement it does occur.

Eines advised to doit freely by making a large slit but I have succeed by making a large perioduce into the absects I entroducing a bougie to keep it open - the bougie must be moved to discharge the pus within everyhour or two to

In a case of cellma, Sapplied Sal. ammonias Imercurial Otilment to the part - I depleted generally

abutal mountainer frugth fraktic parent on the him of the convenient he water it hand to be could get to wie beck at next the pear sonow of fewer paperties to a land received account who wish after Parameter continue Theedows now a continued, his of pleasain of hair with the participate to love of our atrafable from the former account leadered as regularing calle after he tween between rancheen in consider I then demokratich in Handination continues a beste should happlied - This a miller breen feet as much the majorist to devene who have withing over and for and in medical refore, have been his own to was somethe while a win one whim - but defroit of ber ad beted he the evacuation hyster sivered behoped up function but below they are of doubt ful efficacy - Theoping cation of Ted aromeonics of musses has been admost butch in of no inse - I amount ion does not even comin out take where a property treated by our its commencement but another a promoclaren collent a Travella or want of fulgon on . . Heldeconstrance lower to one . h. Ell 12 chi chi some

Addicent receiped to open the Clift of places of the control of th

by bleeding & purging - but without any effect when the application of a blestle removed the complaint - I removed an indusprish rated gland, attended with slight flow, the fover was cured, by two bleedings & the artiphlogistic plan was adopted by blistles, I afterwards drefsing with mercurial Oristment.

Mercural outment is good in resolving turnours weak ness in the joints, I more particularly those of the hip, without any apparent cause _ it is generally a species of inflammation which may be cauced if taken witume, by penging every other day with or cam. Saitar Staley for 3 months, low diet of frequent by bathing in salterater _

Swelling is caused by a secretion of the coaquilating bysuph into the cells of the cellular membrane _ repols which are inflamed, cany a coaquilating bysuph which ad-

heres to their internal coats becomes verscular

teon occurring mostly on the ends of the fenger, which frequent by end in supportation - according to the seat of the disease, it is attended with trifling or ever winds - 1st when seated with trifling or ever winds - 1st when seated in the senface of the outis vera - nucl. In the adipose withe surface of the outis vera - nucl. In the adipose membrane under the shin, where the pain is much greater, I matter is effersed, frequently under the nail, the fingence comes swelled, I painful - Bol - In the thread of the tendous. If the of the petitiosterim - In this last ease the pain is very great, this extheorets welling at feist - When it a has place in the adipose membrane, there is a greater chance of mortification to hing place - The matter formed in the two last species of place out this has sometimes passed along the course of the

67

of blocking paying becoming offer when the original from of a till the original or the soundains of the soun

All terement Described a speak on resolving her our was week or of an the forest have been a thought from a the last without a stay of the last without a short of a speak of a farmination of the color of the color

Swelling exceeding by a secretion of the coagulation by any to extend on a special of the coagulation of the

The society substitute the the pige which when a society of and the society of the pige which property of and the pige which property of and the society of the society of

tendons, under the ligament at the wrist, I formed a tumour on the lower part of the fore am - the bone often becomes can over, I sometimes the tendons slough off - Thave seen smortification from this cause - It is a difficult mother to poent out the causes of a whitelow - Thave seen it is one existence induced by the bete of a squired to splinters to -

Gure - In the

ceine betile attention is necessary to be paid to the feist cause.

brether feist species may be opened to desped with enguenteum cetrineum, or simple cerate - containing tack. Jak.

When setuated deeper than the shin an incision should be made down to it, difany part of the bone be decayed, it ought if proprible to be removed - the drefsings should be dry lint or a poultice - Bolling water has also been recommended in cases of Paronychia - Ibelieve when it is of any use it acts as a real befacient. Mothing else however is necessary than opening the part - If matter heastravelled up the wrist, it should be be consect the most protruding part - sometimes the orrifice if small grows up with fungous flesh, operwents its healing - for destroying this excrescence escharotics will be found tectious, I often eneffectual - It should be remedied by enlarging the incision. -

Psous Absceps.

This disease is seated in the cellular membrane under the Prove Museles - where the matter is scated in a cyst of the cellular texture - any of the remote causes of inflammation

on the love had of the for an . The four often freeward pour out the cause of a whaten , him wanter on our lite & allation a marie and to be part to the find come. best the few species aires to chesical despect with an over here college, indering course willow proceed with When alwerter deeper than the stree don to reich show the made divine well of any pass of the land lade cayed every files of Maringelia . Selean when it of any ess a lartery a see the part I matte hasten all out the was elected and the botter of letter as the manifestual . It hould be never Ones, hours

may produce this disease - but it is produced mest commonly from rolling wibed, bruises & carious vertebres - it generally follows the course of the collular membrane down along the bones with progress towards the surface of the body -

The side feels weak, the patient cannot well stand or votate the thigh - when standing the patient relaxes the muscles of the body on the side affected - he has frequent rigors _ It sometimes happens that months escape ere any one symptom of excan be seen - Its setuation is anterior elisnot the same celevays - it sometimes forms in the lovis - I Thave seen it form on the Buttoch - sometimes it is setuded on the experpent of the thigh - sometimes withe lower - The integuments of the Celscep are not discoloured . The tumour is not tense when the patient stands up - when bying clowned is soft of flacciel - if pressure be made on the addonner it will be flattened the tumous produced on the thigh and vice versa - Coughing renders it more tense - the fluetuation may be readely felt - The als cefses never opened forward into the cavity of the abdomen but sometimes have elestroyed the sides of the contiguous vefsels, othereby produce a fatal hamorhage - of they exist long, they may occasion a Cauvers Vertebrae - When is protrudes of the upper thigh is appears like Herria_ Ikhas also been confounded with Fistula in and Bulocom Treatment

Here are called to see the patient soon we must encleavour to keep him at rest, I avoid all animal food Blelding Scari freation

in only from rolling in bed, breezes ! comme watelves - eleca over it . la l'en the reune of the collecter montrous donne de the bones in the round our and the sai face of the holeder Almer Bris-The rate feels weak the patient cannot well stand or what the thing to their standing the hoteenterclasses The amuseles of The body on the redeathlelist - he has present the me . Il Ameteria het her had months except en any one some the of Mean be seen - Ho retreation is anderior elimethe commedican of sometime from sent the love and I have in is home on the Battook - down themes bis streated on the were had of the Theop sometimes at the lower - The silver an enterfly lelvellan not divertoured the fain and is suffer the coin - it welpour to made on the colden in I well be featured the trimous produced on the hugh as vice news - Correcting renders charge time the flue forware entolice carrie of the abdones . but on time as the unas Troops of a promotion of leavener the as as of her conferented in the Freduction Cough Inter-" pretingerie Reck Land at rich & arrest all Animal fored

Somefit- penging must not be neglected - I the patient must be kepton his back - a blister should likewise be applied to

the upper part of it essues on the lovis -When there are tumours - I there have formed externally, it has been disputed, whether the aloces should be opened or not - and some authors are afraid to make an opening into the county-but if it be left to itself dis long of opening is peets the patients lefe en clarger -Mr flunte serys that all earties well singlame if opened. when the incision closs not heal by the first entention - he also observed that the inflammation evould attach every side of the cavity - which is the cause of all the symptoms which follow Mr. Abenethy, wedvelt taking the idea from me Sunder, has proposed to opened, so that the sieles of the evound, may unite by the ferst entention . he has proposed to open it with a lancet the preveture is to be made in a longetudinal line with the febres - On encision is first to be made there the shin-I then the lanect is to be pushed obliquely thro ento the alseefs by which means a valverlar opening will be made - we should use sw probes, or any thing of this kind, to ascertain the elepth of the sines - because they would initate the part I by chance break any lettle blovelvefsel - after the matter has been discharged, bring the edges together with adhesin plaister - after the discharge hastreen made in this way Heree or four times, it may be opened with the lances freely, without any clanger, as the sides well be brought so close together as not to become inflamed - This is the

Have free line on the house to lessery to are all of rines langed - her or on marky and be a collected to the hattens men be kent on his book - a Wettle should the wife on plive to the corpe paid with closes on the way When there our termous short hour former com realto the was the disperted, whether the of the och should be Creened below the of some authors are apraid to make concerns for the courty trible be left to doing to long of opening is fresh the patricia lefter daught to Mr Hunter say that all courter unter wiften af chance who there were con close and hear by the find little me . The serve en filowinetis es es t also the size, the degree of violence done to the felses, the power which the part has, of repairing the injury sustained a toto great unportance to the constitution under by the feasteen leaving . It has so was about to of en el and a land the presentence of the most in a longelading and the helper the everyon is lead to be soined their the ober the The annex to be printed of legerals thing was the absorber + according to the number sorge of the refords divided in course locale any lattle Wood winder he is discharge bre , the celes to well with adden attenthe describes placed made in theme a There or you land of may be special ent the lance ! were untreed a welance on the notice in the breakers so eller tracks on a herois a fland I had white Chief

bestmethod of treating these also efses - Thewe tried this method myself, & Gened it to answer extremely well, althor I have never been able effectually to come the disease- because all the cases I have seen have been connected with convin vertebre - But very unfortunally the puncture does not always unite by the first evitention - I When this happens, the inflammation which was spoken of before, I which is the fatal cause comes on - here Dr. or relates a ease, but it is not feousequence to insertis __ & Ollownds. _

Wounds may be defenced, a separation of the external parts by mechanical violence - they differ according to the pairingued. and the instrument by which they are made &

There are two kinds of wounds - Ish Incessed And - Contresed - an incessed evound is made byen clear, sharp cutting instrument - a contresed wound is always made by a breising of the soft parts - I is deved ento three kinds - Laceretted - Princlud & Gunshot-Wounds are always attended with a greater or less effersion of Blood - from Messed wounds there is generally a consideræble flow of Blood - besten Lacerated, large vejsels are often divided without any considerable hæmorrhage - tricised evounds bleed much more than contused ones, because in the few place there is nothing to preventhe flow of blood, beet in contribed wounds, the dead matter at the ends of the arteries, coursed by the contusion - acts like a stimulus to the coagulated blood _ Jones saw a case where a boy had his arm ground off by a mill, between the elbow to shoulden

broken wiself of find the answer excess expect and he is in the answer excess expect and of he is not the answer excess expect and of he of the elect the old and of the elect the elect the elect the elect the elect the elect and earliest end of earliest the first winter the happen the first winter the happen the first winter the election election and the form equal to the first winter the winter the first winter the election of before a which is the form equal conserved of a later of the first winter the winter the winter the election case but it is a form equal content to the election of the first winter the winter the winter the election of the first winter the election of the election of the first winter the election of the elect

Wounds .-

Wordersterner weeter in the steffer according to the party of the first of the firs

and Contrased - Centingered wound and the Contrased

warray made by brushing of his soft part - Ludwider

development in the contract of the contract of philoson

cultiplier of More in the series lite aled lange refold and descriped an

incured bleed much word than contend on a because in the first place filling to present the flow filling as

he to contained warinds, The obeced mother at the send of

to the evapulation bloved - I precessure a conse where in head he and an arrend of head he will be the and the allow follows

ends of the actives, causing the blood to coaquilate in the extremities I form plugs, stopping the hemorrhage in the same manue as if the ends of the actives were pluged up.

There are three causes that tend to stop bleeding from contrised wounds — bh The Artery loses its prower of heeping up the circulation, which is professed before the enjury — 2 not By preform caused by the effection of blood into the cellular membrane, which acting on the sides of the vefsels, diminishes their dearneters — in like manner as thrombers in bleeding from the arm — Bol — By the evergedation of the blood forming plugs, with extremetics of the vefsels —

Breeised parts cannot bleed much, the discharge is stopped by the breuse causing a coaquilation of the blood, I hence stops it more speedily - The evaquilation takes place first, round the edges of the vefsels - 6 Otaliesed wounds, by violence of preforce, occasions the death of the ends of the vefsels -

In incised wounds, the feist thing that ought to be attended to is the flow of blood, I this is sometimes in great quantities - but not unfrequently often a short time stops sportane ously - a coaquilum being formed - If this be not the case, it may sometimes be stopped by prefuse made by the fengers - but should this fail, a Following wet must be applied - ef the wound be above the hand, it should be applied above the elbowr if below the hand, it should be applied on the thigh, because there being but one bone in these parts the prefuse will be more effectual ef it be applied on the thigh, a compress must be applied diverted on the thigh, a compress must be applied divertetly on the arthy - I then the Sourniquet.

to her on a make in order as the little contract в выпорияния верения высвенной столи вы вы нами нами по Hornes of his text ever in a word an Retection there carries had land to It of thee day fin contract over in the The At Reservic period of hearing un the veral to law restrict whether before the very - 2 not But her lives council by the offeren of lived with the colleilar unembrase which tecture on the moter of the copyels demanded These Electronices to letter income as the construct a bleachers from the term - 30c - We the evergellotter of the Work former of release on the convenient this rejection Breezed parts cannot bleed minet the discharge is stopped by the bourse courses a loaguelation of the blood sheen stopentimetre of reeded - The expeculation takes place purpose. The edger of the velocie - & Extended wounded havolence of propress, occasions the death of the ends of the vefelow In unread wounds the few their glies ought to be attended to white flow of leteral. This is sometime our great qualater . I what enforce in the after a that time stayes frontone ously to cor ceiter here someted in . If their be not the case it was converted a sugar on by for four wade by the furger - but similar their land a Followingers much la apracione at their evening boatons the range when we bear he clow the ellow at peron the line roman look prince on the thingh, because then be. has one verseen her from the findparenille more of tellial. electrocape and the track to consend must be a soluted the

The hemorrhage being stopped, the partmust be washed clear, with warm water so sprange - o'a search made for the bleeding refsel - which being found must be drawn out with a Tenacellum, theid with a ligature - it will be necessary to tree both ends of the bleeding arteries - otherwise the heemorrhage well be caused on by the anastamosing branches -

When an actery is deveded in the body, so that is cannot be got at _ it is needs ony pass the Tenaculum with the fenger (after tying a seruple knot over the feriger & Tenacuain) tell you come to the certing - as soon as you can get hold of it, slep the noose over I seeme it ... In eases where the Tenac when cannot be used - where the refsels are so situated, that we cannot see their bleeding orefices - recourse must be had to the needle, passing it round a portion of fleshed tying up alltogether - if the orrifice of the wound be too small enlarge it with a scalfell - If the enjury be received on the am, the Tourneques cannot be used - here compresscon with the funge must be made on the sub clavean as tery, just custil passes over the faistril - or if the enjury be of the certify on the upper part of the thigh, it must be made just as it hapes out of the abdonnen - Tometimes prefswe may be made above the wound long enough for the formation of a feling or coaquelum in the extremely of the divided refrel, I so put a stop to the bleeding

It sometimes happens that refsels are divided in such setwations, as not to admit of this head of treat

The his river in aute is a spained the paid mist be washed the bled with inter aute is a spaine of a search made for the bled with interpretation to fee your found number of which is a legalar it will be and with a legalar it will be and of the bledding to less to the lett ends of the bledding the less athems.

Willen an tecter admeded in the lade, so that is can it be get at - it is need on that the Tenaculum with the tenger father transportate hud over the forige of Ferranian ell you come to the Entey - the our as you can get hald of it des the average over discourse et In course when the sterior or un cannot be essed - experties expelsare wasterated. That is even a see their blecking orefices recours must to had to the weedle, to being chround a portion of fleshed view un all tracker in extre confee of the wound be tre male to la bestweet a trabable of the women be received in the sain the Tournequed cannot be eased - here conjust in with the Heave much be made on the substance as try justement informer. The failered - one the enjoy to of the order on the experie part of the thingle it amost be made see not hope out of the believen - I Britishe halfecon may be made alove The evound and enough for the comotion of a perior or conquience in the coloremel of the devided refred has free the stop to The Pleaden

is such selection and to a derive the him of the of the

treatment as in the extraction of themous of the mouth which are supplied by three or four atteres - if one refselouly be divided, the hamorrhage may be stopped sometimes by holding a conjerce of lais for a few minutes on the bleeding ovrefece - If the effection take place from a number of small vefsels, it may be restrained by comprefses of link. Coldvegetable adstrugents de - but if this be ensufficient we must have recourse to the antiens but cruel method the actual cautery - we sometimes find when the vefsels are enjewed, if the external communication be small, their the coagulum of blood in the orrefece well stop it _ I saw an instance of this heid, where a boy in westling with his school fellow, received a wound in the ham with a penhnife - the immediate consequence of which was an effection of blood into the cellular substance of the museles; coursing a considerable turnound greatpein - the whole calf of the leg evas very much distended . In this situation he walked home, increasing both the pain the tumour - he went to bed. Incet morning the paint tumour were both gove - supposing Turnself well, he gotup, drefsed himself I went down stairs _ when the turnour enmediately returned, he went to bed again the tumour subsided - This alteration was experienced two or three times - I was now called - I eminediately pronounced it a puneture or wound of the Popliteal artery, I I fut the boy to bed, I raised the limb to take of the force of the blows by its gravity - The colum of blood was lessened considerably by 2 or 3 Bleedings - I en about a fortnight or 3 weeks

breatures are the est action of the view of the mounts which are surplied to how or for Allies it own polar out the danded the have now have may be a copied a minetime of he holding a comment of link for few menter anthe bearing over her . When effering whe place from the weamber of small welpels character the restrained by competition of land. Bold vegetable adstronger to be broke his be and here in week how secouse to the autre a whough within the ordinal courtey the sourte of face while her whom are empered of the collemal opposition bearingles had The congruence of lectioned in the works is seall stay it -There are all their other hand where a hor in control bury with his return for how we recover as a mile reason we have les eva ver mende deste den en en les artecution le coulder house, will revery tothe in leave the leave ne he were it to best track a veriend the free transmission was lotted one a deep it coming humanitiened the cologe de chair human for mentioner stans when the termson come counters of mance he went to bust again the Wigney subjected - This will so you was experienced this or these times i was vive entired . we catealthy processed in it to purchase or wound of the Miles as Action of I pear the in els expends - The collen of Planet was letter at consider ceally be how 3 Bleedly as - "in about a fortunite on sweet

he was quite well - In such cases no probe should be used to executain the depth or setuation of the wound, lest you destroy the feling formed in the ovrifice of the certify & bring on has morrhage - The practice of some Surgeons stuffing the parts with link, is very enjewious toughtalways to be avoided, lest you tear open the coaquelum which nature has herielly formed. after stopping the heamorrhage, adhesive plaister & bandages must be had recourse to for approximating the edges of the wound - Lef the enjery be above the extensors of the line, it may be needs any to apply a long splint, to secure the limber an extended position In most cases withe seve plaister will be sufficient, but in evounds of the abdomen setures must be used, or else the patient will be hable to her nice at that place - The coaquela should fust be wifeed away of then adhesive plaister spread onlinen or leather this should be applied transversely a cross the enciseon, draw. ing the edges together - these should be applied a little apart, so as to favour the escape of bloody matter or pers - for if it be confi ned, Amay collect in the cellular membrane, I form an aborgo This separation of the strips is more particular requisite, when an artery or vesi has been deveded taken up - after the sides of the evound are drawn together & secured, a portion oflink seuted to the saye of the wound, spread with any hundefte rate may be applied - on the top of which a third layer of linen is to be placed the whole secured in order by a bandage ___ These drefsings should not be removed for 48 hours - in which terrie I have seen an exicision completely Inflammation is only now to be

Green and will a new work russ and work should be used to a ration the depth or retributed of the evound letter per ites too the select some it in the company of the culture bring on how to make go "The practice of some dury con stuff in the hasts with he is to be a secretion of our the arrange to be convened from and tea one the cocquetion which make how hindle have Atte stopping the homewhap adherer plantes banda as unit be had recours to for approximating the edges of the would dot the enjoing to alove the celling of the line of mailie we from to oppile a long or and to seen a the lember as retended foodling For most come acho dive placed a well be sufficient histori evolundo of the abour otherwarmed be used on clas the partie s will be hales to her The evergeela thereet fred be everyone airon thee all warm plante diread on line or leather -This should be when we transversely a court The encision, draw in the color together their should be applied a tille opening as a facion the cocapient Poods matte or here for fel be cail red itmay collect in the orland members for a lebel The described on the dreps is more particular orgenter when un Beter over racher deviced take up - After the order of the or our of a colorani to a check secured, a portion of and suited to the cere of the evolund of mead with any hund of the not was to appeared - on hectop of which a think longer of line of the placed of the whole weer and in order by whom dogs - Theoretic pures than the roll somered for 43 hours in which love Than are the everies completely . Wil then median is only new to be

feared if much be present, Bloodletting according to
the symptoms must be used - loweliet & Rest - punges may
be used occasionally to prevent costeveness - if no inflammation be present, & the patients be weak, he may take some
aminal food - as some inflammation is necessary to aid
its union - this practice is recommendable, exceptin wounds
of glass, which should be left to suppose - serie parts
of the glass may remain in the evound -

Even transverse incisions may be remedeed by adheseve plaister, which well be generally found sufficients the limb placed so as to cause no restrains in brenging the edges together this should be always prefered to steeling it with a needle, & that for these reasons - 1st - It geves less pain - 2nd Every Stich of the needle, adds a new punctued wound to the enjery - I 3rd - the thread mostly occasions suppuration by the writation which et produces - But there are some prents where setures must be used - as in the Eyelids, nose, eens, scrotum, bu franticular affections of the scalp - or where the parts are so flexible as not to admit of other treat ment - we should be careful however in injuries of the seculp, not to drew the divided edges to hard for the funpose of brengeng them ento contact, lest by overstretiching the flap, we stop the executation I so produce mortification of the exerced frant. _

red wound is a seperation of the soft solids, communicating by a small epening externally - the initation free is greater than in energy evenues - In eases of functioned wounds

consider of march to present thorotellette ; a conduct has any the manifer was to be seen by every great account to for our new terre a for of no in flam. in the propertition fully being the way take In , as some on Plane when a week our law is of le class extracte strended in Cell to seen some parts of the class rules remide as her were d Even to anover a wire on may be remissived to a cathe angelland enter drawell to sence the four in suffering all the line blaced was to care in natural in huran other constagation This for a love always har force to steeling of with a needless has their reasons - Whis Meaning Capeau to Grate to Hoch of May records, enterly ween fourestered winder to the of the proof in the because he with his dates which it has solvered - Butthers one some terest whip yelderes since for used as a he the head and orotion to year toucher a feetern of the ocake who he had a conference and colored admin of the Bal ment & on should be as the House of the early, not to divine the observed octors there it has the fee have of transperse there, and one look led to over storchecker West, ever stop the center taken I so procless martification of the england plant. Thenetured Wound Er Jewale a secentia of the fift delich commin ya mall opening William olly - The emile to

we should be very catetious in using a probe for the purpose of envestigating the depth of the wound - sence by that means we writate the part, & destroy any adhesion that may have taken place, I thereby preventor retard the cure -His better to make an incision to excurine for any extraneous substance near the surface, than to use probes of forceps for that purpose in This should be done soon after the accedens happens, or else defende until supponation has taken place - When matter shall have collected in a punctured wound, I when the extraneous body by which the injury was made, is not dis charged, it then becomes very necessary to otelate it or when large vessels are evounded, I cannot be taken up without again is becomes necessary to delate them, when the constitution suffer from them - In july 1795, a ladinger this over a fence, fell upon a nail, which ran into the Jech below the knee, about an eich exewand toward the joint febrele symptoms cameon he complained of sechness in the Epigastric region - frem witherech I head - his pulse was frequent quick - The wound was opened the pain was treenslated to the wounded pais enmedicately - Lexcepthere he felt no pain atallen any part ofhis body - the evound was drefsed with common poul ties, thealed very hundly - I knew a lady who was thrown into convulsions, by purietuing her feriger with a needle - these continued for the space of an hourd a half the puncture was then delated, I the spasms went off without returning) when

ta bread smilh poultice is the best application them for frething of the continue them them them the peting of important and Board of hotent An engineery in plansmosting of the Immune

When Punetures or Contusions happen during warm weather, they should not be healed up to soon, but supplication of the part should be promoted - Corelail clicks were should be given - by which means we frequently prevent Setamus.

made with blunt instruments, which hill the flesh where it is separated - anodynes combined with a small portion of Emetic one useful, when they act as suctorifies; for the purpose of composing the patient. They should be given, I bread milk positives applied, until the dead parts come away. I inflammation accompanied with fever supervene, it must be remedied by the antiphlogistic regimen - If symptoms of mortification come out ease the pain with opiates, I prescribe porter, evenie, bankse. When by these means a continsed evound is changed

ento a granulating sore, it may be drefsed as a common

enewed wound

are such as extend into the cavity of the abdomen thorax fe - When evolunds happen in the thorax they are attended with greatdanger, by producing inflammation of the cavity - If the lung be wounded, or the puncture be made through the selecua - air gets ento the cavity, the lung contracts, the pertiens performs respiration with great elifectly - If the Lung be wounded, the patient coughs up blood - Sometimes the refsels are eigened so that we have to take them up - If one of the

was the file of the general is properly to be given in any washin buy mount for of lower and from factory function of the pays could promoted to acteur de man a William to contest in come in processor process Tellarite makeing a hole both abits entrance texit ide expected and and with a such a such a such for an of Ever the are mappelliable. They are group don't feel for the the way to be a supplied to the second the second policies The passes into the cavety of the thorax this the attend wound in inspiration Inot experation as some have thought ~ him and creekes on wordshorte, we in a leg hole When by their mean a continued warmed we have good inely my hange have hoper in a co All the proved by the experiment of St Physich made in his four 1440 one hither to bread a puncture into the Meres of by a How hips inglated enchald in mediate cloud ut to ben suts with the best of two that the Amother Homeing White the Mitarokey Co feet as Ama Office, it Could a 2 dies word it in the primary to France With form the little of the done to the Ithink Amay be occasioned by the drying of the surface by its coming in contact with air which may become a source of witation by a deprivation of habitus or moisture unger to a langer all y was it

Intercostal arteries be divided, so that the Tenaculium camos be used for taking itey, passer ligature round the reb by means of a needle & seeme it in their manner - This Thave never perfer. med - Shot produce the worst wounds, because they always tear the soft parts; & occasion a loss of substance - evounds in the thorax occasioned by balls, are very distrefring they generally helethe partwhere they enter, making it necessary that the part should suppurate I slough off before the ovrefice can hear - The patient is afflected with anxiety & difficulty of breathing + Bloveltelling, rest, develette are necessary - The elressengs are apt to be drawn into the clevely of the thorax in breathing ... This had very really hoppened under my care - bare therefore should be taken toolress such wounds with adhesive plaister - or bread & milks poultice, conferred in a gauge bag - The edges of the wound when not helled, should be kept together to unite by the ferst entention if possible - When the sides of these wounds are approximated the cavity is rendered complete of a esuc is effected without inflammation _ exobact effects are to be dreaded from the air, that may remain in the ceevity this siever procluces inflammation as is proved by cases of Emphysema - The wiflam stimulus of Imperfection - Levo officers playing cards together a dispute a cose between them; whereupon are stabbed the other with a disk, just above the right pap - The air has admittence ento the cavity of the chest_ when I sall him hispulse was small d'inequelar, his extremeties were cold his countenance leved: no symptom of inflammation of the

+ no inflormation took place here incourse quem of the ordenistin of air ~ a receive tea the sofe was a secretary winds of sylvelan in the Travers or the latter, one was distributed is the partie to affect and months of themen Blove Bleen out appropriate according the dischargement to be diener with the It be a contused wound, poultices must be applied to induce a suppuration then the sides should be approximated by slips of adhesive plaister a earractage - The etherwise - the the now of the ar way was in a suprince the early a resulted aniple the of a contract to the selfect on an hum in flower and a some of the or to be decided by the some that you very an a hortered his wave proceedings with a surveyed arises Miller Par Jang From demander of marie believe execter or despend accompanies the but the the with a date feel about he registered hickory adjusted in the carding the chief when To all their at en courtain his retiremetic was what tenter and for an allegation of

pleura appeared - Papplied adhesive pleuster over the wound, touthe third day it had united by the other day he was able to walk outen the street.

Herring spoken of evolunds in general, I shall now go on to treat of particular ones _ i feristof WOUNVELS of the FUCL _ or there are many cases, in the treatment of which setures are always necessary so there are likewise cases in which they should never be used _ The ancient sengeons used setures in almost all cases of wounds - but in evounds of the Face setures thould not be used, as it always occasions deformely by the marks of the stickes remaining after the wound has healed - I hnew a lady one side of whose face was very handsome, the other very much deformed, in consequence of this mode of treat ment _

In incised evounds of the Eyelie's, unless the three be devided, be the sive plecister well generally be found sufficient; when it is necessary to employ settine, washout the extremely careful not to wound the advato; the stick should only go through the shin of the eyelied-because if the threed ever to come in content with the globe of the eye, it would continually existate it, threing on inflammation of the whole eye. I have seen a case where who te ever push the edge of the selectica, then ever timed the chrystalmilens. I have seen another case where the eye of a young lady was princtured by a price of glass, from the breaking of a bottle in her hand. From whatever cause the eye may be wounded, we show

· a leve transact . Sometile adherer placetes are him do the the stay wheat finise in the I've day he was able to average of color of experience of me + and his hands should be tied to preventhism rubbing his eyes -For it is sometimes by a salwation -Weering alle The The treation is some houter on a colored and with and whether rand an who There enoughly arose be with The an unitalled often water sollen was all mind all cases of devenue bed in even to althe Thece relieves him to be be used to italicans vecesion deformed to the marked to steeked remainding when the well in him him him bed a lody on seel of whom for warmen handled the the very with deformed in consequence of have now who to me children who when falling mostly have the Torique out of the mouth Low concessor severed at the Enclosed was loth the be deverted, be abbearing places to enell accountly be found suffered; while it is a corporate existing sullers in be closered conefel solto wained his advant. The sink thould only gother ugh the ohen of he lacked become when the ligatures may be removed on one devented continually endate is from on a from in alcon of the whole let bemind when a derected few hat he was of the selection of pure turned the Characterine this ... con unless the one of a cour of addy were himsely on neces of all of from the breakens of a holder as he has a se From wir a level cause the ever may be come and

Should endeavour to remove all interting substances, I by well timed bleeding, punging, low elect bliotes, so an fecations be - with the use of collyreum we may prevent suppenation. The best Collyreum es the enjession of the path of Sasfafras wi cold water - milh devate de - I the patient should be hept in a clark room - If blindings follows, it is sometimes in the Sengeons power to remedy it by an operation - of this I shall say more hereafter — a case from Coxe's museum —

Generally in evounds of the Lip attended with no loss of substance, it will be sufficient to bring the divided edges together with adhesive plaister; but if a portion of the lip be lost, it is necessary to use suture.

In evolunds of the Tongere, which we sometimes ferrice to occur, from people bitting or receiving a blow on the chin, when the tongere is protruded, this necessary to esse the entempted seture — As it is difficult to get at a wound of the tongere, the patient shutting his mouth from pain, it is requisite to place a soft stick between the teeth to prevent being bitten— The tongere if necessary may be drewen out by a hook— Wounds of the tongere usually head in about 5 days. The patient should be feel with spoon victuals — In wollinds of the Cars a simple stitue is sufficient.

Wounds of the Throat

mostly occur from persons intending to commit suicide when the shen only is devided, there is mode frecely in every it-but sometimes the Irachea is devided the large refsels exposed; the frist thing then to be done, is to attend to the home orrhage, I seewe all the bleeding refsels either attends or veins,

+ Take care not to be up the pairagemen with the carolide in this telligeness where person of the first of Sugarina him is can wone gratice the law it is sometime. the disconfine to may so it is greater a fill I shall day more heavy the come time lead to dillicum. Comment with the allender with in A DE Physic thanks that sections ought not to be used atall in avounds of the thout - I that the head thould be inclined forwards by means of filleries of might cap with strings fasteres ander the grown mention and in the stranger will be the section of en the en levery took derlier the contribute to get a la consisted the green to pater solutions in mount from par at is required to present soft steels between the winds to perture of our of other the observer of more francis be dreen oil by a horte le o dende of the ton que man and hear evenue solay thepare solaton the fit Weenergo of the Election of + It has been doubted whether the asophagus can be cut without wounding the carotids - DE Thysic says it can be done of for they in hir -- Interestino of they had the aumint of a Con John o promo - Onedian Com : mention-the trachent bear theger tothe heite hindly after his formation Las burning to ful har frething by the fretint golden to & Downthy to being

even if the beirdids be divided they may be seemed by a ligateuc - since the executation to the head may go on thro the ver-tebral artices - When the hamovrhage is considerably seenred the sides of the evound may be approximated; this can mostly bedone, if small, by adhesive placeta alone - but if This benot sufficient we may use suteries, having care to secure the sherit cellular membrane only; for ef a stick were taken in the throat exerceld create voniting - I if a stick were taken withe side of the Tracker, it would occasion a contimed varioting coughing - When this is done the head should be inclined forevaid, to favour the union of the divided edges, I secured in that position by a bandage - Ibelie enevery case itevould be most proper not to drow the divided edges too close, so that the blood of matter if collected may be discharged _ cell the refsels both outeries & veins should be secured the apparently done bleeding; for if any blood continue to voge from their oxrefices, it may escape into the wind pipe & course suffocation - In wounds of the thereat, a greateleal of inconvenience results from swalloury; as every attemps must seperate the sides of the wound; to remedy this it has been exclused to entroduce a pipe throthe nostril ento the throat for the purpose of passing food ento the stomach; but is course too much cuitation to be practicable; heeping the fections continually everything or snecking - he should be supported by nounshing suppositories frequently act by demulecuts and oficin #

In Wounds of the Obelomen, if they be superficial, the treatment will not be different from Founteines when they do not penetrate through the parities, an abscels is formed in the tendinous sheaths of the nurseles; there is no pointing, beck a fluctuation may be felt, an early opening should be made to prevent its making its way into the cavity of the abdance; a blister is advised be in these cases ~

to not to the tutury, until they have see been paped through the hound of faces may be meetang.

of the abdomen it is of importance to enquire what their of alliment or durch the patient has last taken into the stomach. It shysic mentioned a case to prove this, of a man who was stabled that had just been taking porter, it escaped from the stomach of produced peritoneal in flammation of which he died, while the wound in the stomach had united by the fist intention —

Wronde

from that of any other part of the body that if the wound be there the parietes of the abdomen there will be danger of peritoreal criflementon — To prevent this it will always be desirable to write them by the first intention —

If the Intestines protreede, after cleansing them they should be returned, the wound closed by the enterrupted section - In the secture of the abelomen, two needles should be used with each ligature, I the steches should be commenced internally, at the elistance of about 3/4 of an ench from the deveded edges, the steches be a bout 12 an inchapart The fratient should be heptto a regorous diet, the bowels freely opened - When umon thall have taken place between the divided edges, the strekes may be removed, I adheseve placeter applied _ Hany of the viscera should be evounded, they should be seemed, before we stick up the wounds of the penietes - The chief clarge decising from evounds of any of the hollow viscena, is from the escape of their contents ento the cavity of the abdoment Generally in wounds of the abdomen, a piece of orner tum fire truckes at the orifice - dif the intestines be wounded faces frequently pass out the featiers well have bloody stools - If the Stomach be wounded, food will be discharged - voneting of blovel ensues, cold sweats, tendency to faint twhen fatal the pertoutgenerally dies about the theid day - after remement in a state of come until death _ When the intestines one wounded, they may be sticked - four well be sufficient. the knowney be tied so as to be on the enside of the intestine when this is of one cut of the ends of the thread, I return the intestine - the theread well get ento the cavity of the

How I 811, the Diringines that the about absention lite apply to those cases after Aussian

time the handle of the abotherin the

+ but this may be obviated by taking more pains with the sections

*Venesection should not be resorted to, untill cuflammatory symptoms appear, or the putientabouring under a phlogiotic deathesis

in the way of him entered with some

of the Aportion of the Omentum or sessentley which is wounded should be brought near the external wound, to prevent the ligature from initating the peritoneum theodering inflammation -

This is really need for when one edge of the divided intestine protundes at the wound - also when a large quantity of the intestines protundes thus a small opening -

intestine, speels of by stool - It was formerly the custom to bring the ends of the legature out of the wound, of the abdomen in every case where the intestines were sticked, until D. Eorfier proved, that the remaining part if cut close, I left in the belly well get ento the country of the intestines, & peals off by stool + Transverse incisions of the cutestines are easier healed, than longitudinal ones, for steeking a longitudinal incision. lesers so much the diameter of the entestine, that the focces lodge there - If the longetuctival wound be not too extensive, their portion of the untestine may be removed, I the transverse ends closed together This practic has been treed I succeeded where there enches were cutout The patient should be feel spaningly, so as not to clistend the intestine, his food should be altogether spoon vectuals - Landamin should be given to ally the frain & heep the entestines still, so that their peristallie motion may not prevent the union of the wound - Glysters should not be administered, else probably a partmay escape by the wound _ when the Omentum is wounded, generally some hamovhage ensues; the bleeding refsels should be taken up, I seemed by a lightene, but the ends of the thread must be left out of the wound Tometimes the bowels are protruded, I should have said injured, I not protructed - in these cases it has been a questron of dispute, whether the wound in the panetes should be dilated, to search for the enjury or not - I believe it is right to search for them, by enlarging in a degree the wound, if it be not large enough already but the evound should not be enlarged freely, otherwise, we shatendanger

+ nor should the entestine be sought for much -# a negro received the constants of expiritol into his abdonice perhabove the cristic of the Illian, the whole load were Vinto the criticolinum rectum for the shot came away by stool, he compluised of pain whis belly, he was bled stochanopiate, to keep his bowells easy he was by these means perfectly cuiced in three weeks; but gun shot wounds are not apt to terminate in favour - by; thefaces sometimes get into the cavity of the abelower - Dr. Mysic mentioned the case of a girl where a worm got the the would in the to anners ends eliver to gette million practiched bei to of our expectation there is a fire were and out - the for thoused by feet grain gly action to clister while is not his forg hould be attogether spore reglinale Landann They are known by a heaveness felt in the right Hypochondrum -* The fulse is weak of low-# this is of dach colour who what occasions the swelling in the abdomen - that is the effusion of blood -If heep perfectly still & quiet - Blistees to prevent hecitorical inflammation be delated to see it for the count or not - The live is reglet to search for here, by enter your in a slegger the incende efether not longe enough abound - her this even thouseness on enlarged freely otherwood we shotening

preat inflammation! There are cases in which the intestines have been wounded of recovered where nothing has been done! In such cases where the critestine is evounded, it commonly unites to the peritoricum round the evound of the parietes, by the adhesive inflammation. It would seem that when the intestines are evounded, they stop their peristaltic motion, so as not to prevent their adhesion. When the bowelts are injured, I cannot be found, if the orifice be large enough for the bowels to protructe it should be sticked up. If inflammation supervene, copious bleeding, penging, low die't is are necessary - I sometimes that the circulation seem weak, the inflammation is great.

The right love being evounded, the pain will be with english shoulder - of the left love, the pain will be felter the left shoulder - If the left love, the pain will be felter the left shoulder - It is of a deal, hear soon: but if the evound be small, Nevelling general hear soon: but if the evound be large, there is generally a fatal hearnowshage - Often inflammation of the pentoneum is occasioned by the distention of blood with abdomen - In these cases lettle can be done the patitive should use evacuants, I live on barley water the fattlets should use evacuants, I live on barley water the like - If the Gall Bladder beworm ded, its contents will escape wito the cavity of the belly - causing by its stringless violent inflammation, I always prove fatal - I believe the same happens from wounds of the Pancreatic Deet - When the Filllowlys are evocuated, the featient well pass bloody wrine, difference wounded, the featient well pass bloody wrine, difference wounded, the featient well pass bloody wrine, difference wounded, the featient well pass bloody wrine, difference wounded.

Evertilland and There or our which the is not Fittered days when the time a grown and extend to come to found of the order to la it order The borne to to develope to the fee the histories up I thinken ma too sectioners coperand betechning + These demand our immediate & serious attention -+da splint-The wounds of this of this leven the marketelle law wounded the han will be whereout mader the of a deal heigh hand - of the contract THE Personalie Such Helpely an * that is defed to the bottom ~

escape into the county of the abdomen it causes cleath - The the back part of the hidneys may be wounded, the wound heal, with out any great inconvenience - Wollstols of the Bleddle mostby prove fatal, when they communicate with the cavity of the peritoneum but when wounded below that eavity, are atten-

ded with no bad consequences -

In wounds of the Joints, if we exercise with ordered suppervotion will occur they should betreated with adhesive plaister to they says stickes are not necessary of you use them be contions not to get into the joint, or else the intation of the thread, will cause in flammation of the whole joint.

The wound was about an ench long I was oblique, profsing)
thro the capsular legament it was closed by adhesive plaister
a long splint was applied, so as to reach from the Ischuin
to the antile, to heep the legettended - ero unpleas ant symp
tom came on, I the patient in about a week was well ...

Shave seen evounds of the joint where the bones have been enjoined, I get they got well, by this mode of treatment - me. Home says we should always try to effect union by the feist witertion - The bad effects of an opposite mode of treatment, when the sides are prevented from coming together by lent, may be seen in following ease a patient who had received a wound in the time joint was treated in this manner. I in consequence afflected with fever, delevin, twitching, convalsions here so that he events

an extension in flammation of the joint took place. The Some time of of never was much increased this at but changing into pur formed abserges both about + below the fourt = Weindardin Bothy 1) whater the systems 14 the growth growing common or I flow would for how with a teller see ora hing hould be enter with anti- files all its to clonety by the server and and will get enty the you we can have writing of the The wear when a there he has have with a while of An digital concelled have could be the best with a source in I what is the cause 2 What with breature as more in and row the an upman & as was too and The Derfula bod of winder The lead effection the what a trooper I wished in the transfer with the growth 13 Sortowell on the defer

not steep while tow here me I a who have the exponence and the capacita legament with allowed Every lime the discharge was state acompagned when quantity of righter to yether earth the squeen of the jour ever described in a great in Hammaton of the four head to be place tent wood clear circused wound after this as withour in on which was send by means of manual catharies this case however, got evel after from months Beside the com mon direpengen avounds of the prima un a delent for The presidence of her for a beautiful centeral and This prevents the en of emptoinsthat occur without this for caucion out the willess veries last hunged together with a flow ation of the devices our fores coursed by the colon or livery against and other - A feweld hear wheed as note prevent all instan of the part as only a prent light + teleleium happen in warm weather I in persons who use spirituous liquors according to the limb affected . If I be twellow the ann showed be regularized extell flored for if the conver of the Concalation flow when he am is stranged the patiender Whave no use of The . lumb - but of the ollow be fleved, when ano when fire in the hatrend can perform anangers for amotions - But if the will found is affected the line be flexed when union blace the patrent intend bealth towall - which the leave affections of the horse found should a levery to heps extended and we our much madeur of it is theat position - The live teny brought with menged position, The evound should be dished with adhora telaste socied by a spleast roller

The patient should be toled, & put upon an artifichlogistic regimenjunged, t efrice esay a blister may be applied - Wounds often heal easily under this treatment, the their feist appearance. be very unfavourable - The certilages covering the ends of the bones forming joints, are sometimes cut thero, I yet unite by the ferstentention - From observation Therebeen led to conclude, that enflammation of joints does not so soon take place, as enflammation from the same oause would in any other part of the body - The initation causing only an increase of the for mer action, La much greater secretion of sy novia _____ In large lecerated wounds of the joints, such as Lungeons call compound Uexations, where they must suppurate, it has been disjuted Whother the lemb should be amountated or not - When the ends of the bones have been enjured, that been found that mortification fore quently takes place, from the violence of the inflammation - Let the patient escape this by being much reduced he is in danger oftetarres - defhe escape tellanus suppuration theetic fever, and consequent aufulcation - albest the temb mustanchylose, & berendered stifferer afterwards - or if anchylosis be prevented the cartilages well be removed, Inothing but a legament well connect the bones together, rendering the limb perfectly uselessefattempts be made to save it, the best application is bread of melh poutlice - There is more danger of the symptoms above sporhen of occurring in warm weeather, I in persons accustomed to dreich specitions legerors tim old him found all all stiffuels of The joint is veving to adhesions forming between the capsular ligament fend of the bone - Before a joint ean become anelylood

The protection of could be bled of preduper as and application of the hung od I afaice chang a blist a may be applica Granulation, Cartitago, thew bono - 3 stages Which and much notive in question from S! Physichпростивания выправной ровин вис выпосния соми Mr. gooch Ame Carle of Livespoolaction & annucle greater accretion of degraping in In large larended warends of the forms soil as ling con sall comproses alexalions where her much suppusate where bet disjusted The level other le ampurated of not - " to hen his ends of the bon whear be en injured when her found that most efection for quetrity takes place from the incherce of the in planiments. It I'm patient way this by being much reduced he is in danger ofthe * unleso the bone is canous-Ellies thetend in the chylose to of the woe the granulations that have formed will be destroyed by the edges outing together come within bois to gether, rendering the limb perfectly used? *danumbuclomalle positives - Tarce do more danger of the syndalous about up of vectoring in leven ter caline, in prison a court in in to the terms again was a factor to the The years to descen a to acceleration formery to legament found of his love in Bether a forist

anchylosed, the cartilage must be removed, as they never unite together - I shall show you by what means this effected - It never in flames, supportures, granulates, becomes carious, nor sloughsoffbut is removed by the absorbents - Granulations one then thrown out from each end of the bone, duriding together render the joint anchylosed, forming but one bone - To favour this process we should, we should keep the joint still, for if the uniting parts be torn asunde. they do not readely unite afterwards - Ceethors, the wethous being able to assign a reason for it, have advised to saw of the ends of the bones, this removes the cartilages out of the way, without losing terne for them to be removed by alsorption - But this is a bad praetice, because it occasions great pain, tis performed with diffeculty, & greatdanger of wounding the surrounding sofficients. Ibelieve that serajung of the cartilage from the ends of the bones with a knefe, when the constitution cannot bear the intation long enough for the absorbents to remove them, well answer very well, toften better _ a Splintshould always be used to keep the temb perfectly aborest "

Of wounds of the Nerves & Tendons

When a Merre is partially devided, it is said to produce great pain, conversive twetchings to I thus was said to be the case, when these symptoms followed the botony but it cannot be dependent on this, for no surgecal operation can be performed in any part of the body without wounding a number of small branches, by est these symptoms very seldom happen. The inflammation I swelling of the arm sometimes occurring a fler shlebotomy I thall account for in a different manner. I mention this to

prohyland the contitage must be removed, no they were now Expertien - Solve to she was by who she can the affective it in a en lance regelection of real ates become carina, no de bedievenceved by the who extented france lation we then to our from cook end of the bound rendered together render the given our day sed former but on love - Defenden this proces we show the ... though hery his point dall, for either uniting pain beton anner they do not readely conteatless rand - Celethors the in their line; able to a forge a vegor for it be in advised to see of the evide of the town the overa con in The contakes a out of the way, enthouse in Terms frontien to be ren and to alson seter in But this sa had proceed tecome it coording out from dispersion with all freetly i greated up of wounding the surrounding soffice to The leave that so caping of the contidays from the conds of the - vencouring hange when he constitution can alven The ander trusterior of by hoodier but to remove the in the arrange will define better the Melentshoods relicable with the hory the land perfectly about ___ Cot allende The character of condons at line afraileally devided it a sout to funder + I bandger - The best application to the partitoelfes a price of adhering placeter ~ Care should be taken that the shew does not get between the divided edges of the tendor, for this purpose a suture is sometimes necessary in That are out point a different mome

quarelyon againts a very teneble operation peroposed by Me. Bell, which is to make excomplete division of the soft parts at that place down to the bone - When a weakness is fell with a aim immediately after bleeding - if the operation be attended with pain - diff increase of become worse for two or three days, wisteast of tretter; then we may suppose a new or tendon to be injured, I an wicision may be caused a little desper or divide the new completely - but I am happy to say such eases do not often occer - Norhaps the best symptom of a wounded new is a numberes of a partial parelysis of the arm below, to which the snew goes - there symptoms occurrence to the

are no more than evounds of other parts, unless the princtures of the fascia - these are sometimes followed by inflammation of the parts underneath them, which are bound down I compressed .-Jever + suppendion ensue - When any inflammation is attended anterpor evounds of the fascia of the thigh; of the scalpte - a blister should be applied over the affected part & if this be not sufficient to relieve the paint wiflammation, I matter is collected under neath, a free wieision should be made, to give it a free discharge-Sometimes the Tendons are cut quite through - they require no different breatment from other evounds . The limb should be secured in the best partion, the edges of the wound brost together with addresin plaister to When the Tendo a chille is wounded, which often happens, the tres should be extended - this may be done in two ways - Freish By fastering a roller to the foot, carrying it over the head up the back pair of the leg treewing it to the thigh - Or secondly - By a piece of paste board placed on

There are seldomattended with bad consequences, the verses most frequently wounded are hose of the arm, by bleeding; when paint numbries comes an several days after the offeration, we may rest assured, itaires from neither a new or Sendon for as that ease the pain would occur in mediately, but on the contrary Nacises from an inflammation of the veen, this I believe to be frequently the case, when is alliebuted to the newson Tendons; that the veins are frequently inflamed, we are afound from difsection, where inflammation was observed, but no disease of the vein at the time suspected - When a vein does not unite by the sol Sutention, listammation is apt to take place I matter is formed sometimes; There are several small absorbes formed within the view, I generally in its course towards the heart in this case the sides of the vein at the above of generally adhere tobleterate the cavity, so as for ever after, to prevent bloodletting in that wein - The inflammation sometimes spreads up solown the arm in the diction of the vein, resembling Engospelas all the symptoms may be generally removed by the timely application of a Blister over the criflamed surface; I even when stifuels is occasioned from the criflammation ableste frequently proves successful - The mode of stopping blow in a horses nech after bleeding, by the twested suture is very improper, because the entation occasioned by the firm preiceing the cavity or coats of the very, is aft to occasion an alrest; care should therefore be taken in apply this suture only to penetrate theo the skin - Inflammation is frequently spread from a wound to the neighbouring harts, by the veins - In order to prevent the criflammation te-from supervening en the vein, we should after V. S. becauful to bring the lips of the wound, wito unamedeate contact, this can be most effectually done by pressing the shew on each side towards the wound socisto pressents ferrows on each side - while in this situation apply a compress (in preference to a plainter as some directs to passa bandage round thearm, in the form of the figure 8, so that the crofs may be inmediately on the orifice of the vein; should the vein beinflamed, our fust intention should be toapply a compress, to occasion its sides to unite, of prevent the formation of matter; but when it is formed we should then give Nani exit - It was formerly The praties in cases of this kind, to bleed copiously sapply, cold, astrugents, and emollecut positives to the parts, but Iam of ofunion a blister is preferable un this case; previous to its application, his adviseable to cover the orifice with a small free of sticking placeta ~~

the anterious part of the leg, I seewed by a rolle; care thrould be taken however, in all cesses of wounds occurring just above the heel, not to make too great extension, but only just sufficient to make the divided edges come ento contact; for by ettlinding the toes too much, ever throw the skew into everiables, I bring them ento contact with the divided surfaces, of prevent their cemion— This sometimes will happen from the contraction of the part, even with a moderate ettension of the foot, turning the edges of the evound in so that it cannot heal—This ever sometimes fend, after drefsing it for a evech or two, without any appearance of its healing—The skew should be turned out I hept so by the entempted section—When the Il Mode. Ochilles has been divided, the foot should not be used for six evechs—

+ Wounds of the Veins_ The

by Mst. Runter in a paper upon inflammation of the veing published in the few volume of the Medical Ishelosophical Iransactions; which I shall read to you - When the symptoms before menter oned occured, it was supposed that a new or tendon was wound oled, I that the bleeder was a bad operator; or that the constitution was bad; but the inflammation is owing to something very different - Viz. By the orifice wither vein instructing by the feist intention — It has been proposed by Mst. Bell under these circumstances to devide the soft parts above the evound, by a transvewer iniciation, to a considerable depth - so that the news might be divided — But this should never be done; the isallerates the pain; I fratients have got well under such treatment —

the anterior part of the car seen it ha willia; can chive the taken houseness in all come of were in discourse fur alour the heal, nettermake a no his cess at commenty whether allow - locain they are rufter from L'enough Chail cule flow from that ortustusting By our here vog cophalic whether a fasili any of hear years when properly of end will from any sanger and of block of afring the expectives page Filenlanger meters - the medican niet - the Basil went is not so page because the artog is sunction and at side the the the operate I am construction to the very most trapposes to stay of volume of the medical her was head margation. spin what of the server of the server of the for inde Ligation with high to where the description of that chances in de como rad orcaves or see to constitute To god care Mindelole tother clining the count of facil occurs. The post heart or low the evere de to alm. I tak This country was in the dave The dellerine This has a feel to be heave got will and a such to coting to

It should not be done, because it subjects the patient to much greater danger, the alleviation of pain is ouring only to the fathing of the inflammatory tension of the part by dividing it Butterling is generally effectual in reducing the wiflammation and curing the featient - Settle Med ... Speromised wing last lecture, to give you a description of suttues, at our next - I shall therefore proceed with that subject The herids of sutures which Spresen are the Melerryted and Twisted - and first of the interrepted - They are nothing more than a simple stick, made by means of a needle passed from one side of the encision to the other, theo the edges of the evound - this olone draw the edge of the encision into contact, I tie a knot, this however should not be derectly over the edges, but a little to one side - I the suture es competeted ____ Twisted fectures an effected by means of a selve ever, eneased in a steel point which can be taken off as pleasure - This is to be passed there the edges of the wound, from one side to the other; which being done, draw off the steel case, that it may not hear the patient by its sharp points. the were remains behind thro the edges of the wound - Then take a ligature, I would it round the weir, in the shape of a Jegure 8, always decepating in the centre, telrawing the edges of the wound in close contact. When the wound has united sufficiently to take off the thread, draw the wire out gently & thetheread will come away Gun-shot wounds. These evere considered in the early preciools, as being a distinct species of

Februard and be done server in howly cet the parties I to mich gran to day of the allower in of pair of our of the teathing of The enthance of the rail of the hast get entire it Willer try is generally effectival in redering the in flavouration + From these theories they were led to apply stimulating remedies, which sometimes occasioned gangrene -* gunshowounds partake of the nature of laccratest of contributed wounds, there is generally but lettleblood effersed at first uneral of the second of a second frage of from one sent of the entire to the other had the want for owned to so one or an his color of Relicion into conteret thee have this across sould not describe one the color for all for not and a the solver es competited and Hertell feeler and for ted by researce of a reloc were research with the he take offat pleasure - Their to be paper ther the edge of the Tarolect care tradel may not heart the realise to conficulty from remain between them the edges of the wound he take a legalue or want storound the wine in 3 wherean decempation of the english distribution of the The surgeon should be aware of this, I when he has reason to suppose that a large refsel is wounded or controved he should be prepared with a Toursquet, to stop the hamorthage at pleasure, fany should take place ~ * It might bring on Tetanus -

wounds - The leved colour which ensued, a companied with a black slough, with vesication of gangrene, induced them to sup pose the effect must have resulted from, either poison, or from the part being beautie - because the nature offices poisons were little prown to But these wounds are now considered, as so many varieties of contresed wounds - of the body occasioning the wound be of a roundish fegure, the wound well undoubtedly be a contweed one - When the ball goes with great velocity it occasions the death of the direct parts - The greater the velocity of the ball, the greater is the enjoy done to the part for, sometimes the ball pages there are pain that senface as which espasses out, always heals feist, I with less slough - sometimes uniting by the feist intention, with. out producing any slough - The clearly parts formed ento a coust or slough should be extracted with great care to preventa hamoverhage - We should therefore watch when it is about to slough off; which is generally does about the 10th day - Some pechaps might think it needs any to extract the slough, when it became somewhat loose, butall violence should be avoided, of the velselsolivided be large, for fear of her morrhage, which frequently occurs when the parts stough in cases of gunstoverounds, where no hainovolvagy had taken place from the same vefsels as the happening of the accedent, owing to the vefsels being hilled at the time by the contusion, this not divided; which portion of them comes oway with the other dead matter, when the parts slough -It has been advised to bleed freely in all recent cases of Glen-Shotwounds; but I would not recommend blood letting at first en all eases. If the vall move with a small degree of velocity. I does not otestray the devided parts, I therefore the cases heal somer, when

worm to the level colour wing of ordered a come a black flowed, with revertion of concorn + It has been supposed that the perculsion of the air has some effect on wounds without ment have willed the ball touching the part- but this is enoneous in varecter of constrained experiences leaved on a sold the state of sold and the sold and the sold of th In or who the word of the state elected of the elevered for the are at a the engine of our to the part for some time of the tolk from her ala fact that a force of a week of he por out a love hear. least with Sandown a mother warding to the feet to the + Levacuants prescribed liberally on producers and out our a sported to allo asted with and along to langue ta puncture in the gramme with not answer as has been advised of when I care a door olout the 10th day new preshors much with receiped to cotract this stoned time but all verte is directed be airpeded obdimented belongs, for four of see mondage, which may The hast storak in come of been first worn who in ovineage had taken belove from the happeneng of the acceptent, owner to the well observe hielled tour by this or reason, the not divided; which porter is then course current the other was matter who the parts should very redivined to theen weeky in all ween term of their Hell warred; but I weedle not never ward blive tellen at for in all care A the ball mone with a more of de good a fullout does not playing the duraled from to I nearling

when the force of the boil is weak, than those in which the ball passes with a greater degree of velocity-because the pasts are only town!— Quen shot evolunds require the same treatment as other contribed or lacerated wounds — When the ball is lodged on the Fracket the patient performs respiration with differently; in such cases the ball should be immediately extracted, to preserve the life of the patient.

evounds of the screlp are treated in the same manner generally, as other wounds of that part- His needs ary in some of fections of the scalp, to lay is open by an incision, for the penpose of examining the state of the cranium in When the cranium is laid beauty a ball, the exposed part if violently contused, should be removed, as the contusion might occasion sullb. seefs within the cranewint ... a gunsmeth who had become weary of his life, concluded to put an end to his existence, while his fellow workmen were gone to denner - In order to accomplesh his clesign, he loaded a pistol, tapplied it the backpair of his ear, supposing that the contents would have gone there his head - In this however he was deceived, the contents did notenter his poelell, but took off his earl all the wite germents, so asto expose the bone ... He was able to walk to the Hospital ef. terevards, I to relate the whole circumstance - Recomplained of great pain with chedd - trepanning was delayed to long. he wasserged with deleium, inflammation of the Dence matter came on the died - Some Dugeons advise the Trephine in all cases of Que shotwounds affecting the cranciem - but Sevento

when the severesthe ball is weak has how in which the ball notice with a greater digree of welloudy be cause the part and Cylen shot wover do requisitioname to artimoid as other continued or Eactive test wounds - When Dilitation should scausely everbe fractised except the ball is lodged in the Trachea I impedes respiration on the Read, then Amay be necessary to examine I see the state of the scull - I if we have reason to believe that the formation of matter tras to be place in the scull we should give Nan exit - when the ball is lodged in the brain we should use stufinger instead of a purber Wis southernes recelving to enlarge the word to secure ableeding eally within wound of that fear No need our winder fection of the selection to lengt open by an encision, for the fine por of evancing he state of the consum - When the overnow as Westernan has directed seep within the comment of the west who had become every of his less constituted to prestain end to his cristaine while his pelico avortena un gone to duma - Invode to accon placed in design, he wanted a pritot, applicat to the buckfus of histor, suppose of that his contents a verilet have gon they d - In the house he was decreved the verelent about Till Houghing of granulations take place. who expressed true - The warmed to walk to the Harfulat as course to relate to where a command he complain cherro from with ward to gramming was delayed to long * the mend mich agitated ~ cases of the shirtwound affecting the oranium har town

only recommend New those vistances where symptoms of inflammation of the Dena matter supervene - When the more fleshy parts are wounded, if the ball be deeply seated, & the orrifice sufficiently large for the witroduction of the finger, it is to be perefered to a perobe, for discovering the situation of the ball - because 1st The probe would not convey that accurate sensation which is derived from the Junger as to the sitnation of the trall, & the state of the parts - Ind - The probe would be much more livible to enitate & enjene the part than the fenger - If the evound be superficial the ball may be easily cutout, I as the patientalways feels easier after, it should be done - but if elegtly seated we should notetilate the parts, nor use probes - indeed the oblique course which the bull frequently takes, renders it impropelle to delate the wound - long probes are emproper for the reasons just mentioned - Threw a case of a wound in the anhle, where the ball had made its escape up the leg swas found lookged above the knee, the steen having prevented itsescape - Tekewise a ease of a wound in the chest the ball was found half way round the body - Linseed or Bread I will proulties should be applied to the part, tall stamula teng substances carefully avoided - the treatment will vay according to evenistances - Sometimes the patient is very much distressed tweak - these should be relieved by anodynes - of the extremelies are cold, Back, weniede may be used - synapisms to them are sometimes useful. We commonly bleed in eases of Often that wounds, but

+ by bleeding devacuants. Suchorifics & arivelynes are proper. Planemedieria, the Done mouth segrence will be the dies It she part as mounted of the hall be accomparated the on for my ferently large for the enter descent after fright do to to profeserate a function for the cavere of his return tion of the hall hereway the the parch seconds in * But when Tetamus has actually come on, we should attempt vernoving it, by applying a Blester over the wound, I by that means excelling en flammation in it - some have advised amputation, when I can be practiced; but this does not often succeed in the removal of Fetanus - Pance sawa case of Tetanus, acise from a wound of the finger; the finger was amputated but the Tetarus still continued in show it to done - but if occopily scated an should nishelists. the pasts un we probes - molecul the oblique course ce hach the base frequently to her render it was fulfeling to deduct the water of long probes one engages for the reasons per who the best had made downers up the leg swar form low ged about he have the has haven provented deep + over the breast - cupping Ablisters might be substituted for general bleeding esticially in waim weather in a courte of to en commences I have been with postered in very much destriped of wear house should be returned by anodynes of the extremely accorded to the the councils under the search - My or copies to their care and when on feel They are attended with great depression of languar of the circulation _ are more dan .

gerous, than almost of any other viscus, on account of its vascularity of the consequent effection of blood ~ not eleverys, as too speedy a removed of en flammation, sometimes induces Tetarus _ we should not bleed incliser iminately en all coeses, but weit till fever d'enflammation come on; t if they are proportionate to the wound they are salutary for both fever d'en flammation en gensted wounds are necesany to health - Theeve seen a case where the inflammation was clone away altogether by expresses bleeding; the consequence was that Telanus ensued, the patient died - When suppresention has taken place, we may use the Bout with an invigorating deck if neither fever nor enflormation supervene, we may continue them, but if these occur we mushave recourse to the antiphlogistic regemen -In gunshet wounds we must treat them according to the nature of the case - or enjury done - If the bone be fractured, we must treat it like a compound fracture of that part from any other eause - It is necessary wiall wounds of the Thorax to bleed, as they are always ac. companied with more or less inflammation of fever -Thave taken 186 oursees in 14 days & the patient recovered. Blisters are sometimes of service - If the spine be wounded, it occasions a paralysis efall the parts which receive their nerves from below their eigeny - If it be in the coverage veitebres above the pherenic vierve, it occasions a paralysis of the daphram, of the patient dies immediately - If it occur below that new, the patient may have fafe for several days but most commonly dies in about four for five days -Wounds of the abdornen and angerous according to the viscera enjured - In wounds of the Lever Furied

refulerey, who speed a senout of a flammation, doubling wiere, Tetamin we to our wand beerd in chieren which all congre retrient to few of in flames other their as of they are proportioned to be weared deeper cooled any for both ferme down from in the contrat wound no incole my to health - Throw some and when the inflammation The only thing to bedone here, is to keep the patient abrest duse a low diet suppresented has to he placed we may was the Beach with a consporating deck expression feer war enflowmention suprement, are until obotained here; brokef these occus un must have necessed to the autopole register regimen -In Generalies werends we must treat hem according to his nature of the case or en un done ff his house be fractioned in must treated like a compound fraction of has pour an other cause . I write changinally wounds of the Provac to block, as her one always as confirmation to more or top wife amountain of fever Travetaken 180 numerai: 12, dang the patient recourse Statees an am deme opening and the share decensions i ha aluge ifall he parte which If it be in the courses verses from below him in my ocitebre about he placeme very il occasion a paralysis of The Water am, I he patient des enmedeatet - If it vene below head mene the hatendance from to be for some but in externing on to dea in cover four to few olung -Woodendo of the believe on dan como according to In word in of the foret Jerus the viscour infund

recommend large bleeding - of the Gull Bladde he wounded, the patient is affected with great fraint depression - Bele makes its escape wito the cavity of the abdorner, veolenteriflammation ensues, & the patiensdies. Wounds of the Stomach are mostly fatal - the patient is afflicted with depression, a disagreeable sensation, nause I vorniting of blood - De person who had been drenking a hearty olranght of Porte, received a wound in the stomach; it was setuated equally plistant from the steenum fliels. the porter in parseame out at the orefice, I parwas effeised into the belly - his abdomen was preffed up in the Reporgastrie region, the patient complemied of great pain, & finally deed. The edges of the wound in the stormach were servited by the feest intention, I wo sign of inflammation of the stomach appeared - & I believe he would have sur veved the enjury done to the stomach to their parts, ifeir glammation of the Peritoneum had not taken place, in consequence of the contents of the stomach being in pas effused into its covery Mounds of the Blueloler prove frequently fatal: Ibelieve not owing to any preculiar delicacy of that organ, but to the Urene passing into the car ity of the Pertoneum & coursing inflammation of that membrane; for we often see the nech of the blacker duide

delicacy of that organ, but to the Urrine passing into the carity of the Pertoneum & causing inflammation of that membrane; for we often see the nech of the blacker divide without any bad consequences - In all cases Prest is a necessary part of the cine; we should keep the patient still, I his food should be mild & opening - blistles should be applied to the abdomen; also formenting positives 59

personned large bleeding a Tithe by will Bludder the wounded, the features weatherd with growt point deprespion - Ordermakes to except and The country of the abdonce, vietlend in flammation insures, I the pratriculies Wounds of the Homeon armost fatal the patient is afflected with of proposes a disorger able sensation range I vorinting of the ord on the person who had been down him . a hearty de aught of Boot to received a wayened in the stomuca. it was returned equally statement from the steering Riches + a bullethas passed under the patiella of the patient recovered games region, the polices complained of great pain finally deed - The edges of the wound in the otomics fines united by the feet entention of no sign of in flammation of the stornach approach at I believe he would have see vered the injury done to the stornach's other paris, few Hammation of the overtoneum hadrattaken place, in convequence of the contents of the storned bringe far + an where is a punal extratation of continuity prove for equently festal: Helieve not every to any persons in + delicacy of that organ, but to the revision papers with the ca ity of the O'certon deem of course in flammation of theat men brane; for we often so the neck of the bladde dunce without any back consequences - In all come O'elstin consered only frail of the cour; eve should been the frater to stilled his food should be mild & opening blesters should be applied to the a belower; a too formenter.

poultices have been applied to the belly with success - The wound should be joined together by the criterested suture, when situated in the abdomen - When a bulletpasses thro'a joint, it is very apt to injure the ends of the bones, composing the joint when this is the case there is a great deal of danger - I hettie fever supervene, competitation becomes needs any - but lacerated wounds sometimes partake of the nature of liveised wounds, & sometimes unite by the feest entention - When Computation, is necesary, I would recommend it to be done immediately, by this means hectic fever well be prevented, I we obvide. inflammation, deleuren, prequentpulse, cold sweats Jc - and another reason is, because the patient is more welling to submit to the operation if performed inmedicitely. - or wait until suppendion has to hew place On MCONS_ There said sufficient in my former beetieres, to give an idea of the definition of relection They are very frequent occurrence in the practice of

of relection my former bectures, to give an idea of the defendion of relection. They are very frequent occurrence in the practice of surgest. It behoves those who attend at Hospitals to pay the greatest attention to the appearance of best method of cure of Allers - since a knowledge of their appearances of treatment constitutes a considerable part of our practice. There are two methods of our - vir - ble By nature - I and By the afsistance of art - as to the causes of releas; they are of very little importance to the Surgeon - The manner of

poutteen have been explicate to the bell with so well - The ecound stronger to fined together by the contemptor suffered when situated in the photonyming When a bullet paper there a found it is very of the injury the ends of the bours com pour the great letter this is the case their is a great deal of dange - Wheeter five supervise, unspectation become needing but theen aled wounded soundance partale of the made of excessed excessed, to sentence under by + which easily separates from them This reveaux lecetic fever will be forevented , I we obviour in flower white the decrease frequently with sure to their another reason is because the patient is use I dennite by the furthenten -(11) 11/11/11 The granulations sometimes and above the level of the surrounding parts, of the it is changed to the Fungues when growted aller time to the higher constitutes a consense while found of our farmoless a chow medical of our - son - 10 th the watering in his of interme of the sea to the course of the text then an of over lettle instance to the secretion or he main

treatment, being the only thing necessary to be attended to _ To the healing of relects there are three impediments _ st_ Whatever injures the constitution - had - Olollnia - & 3nd Improper treatment ____ Tokall begin with an aleer in a healthy constitution, I shall confine my observations chiefly to releas of the legs - In the healing of an release the first process is the otetumescence of the edges; next granulations appear raising the surface of the aleer, to a level with the contequous parts - The granulations appear ferst in little red points or spots, I are covered with a coaquilable lymph, the pus is secreted of about the consistence of oream - all healthy sores are of a reddish colour, or of a blush white - By the sub-Indence of the criflammation, the sides of the sore are brot meaner together - This power of contraction lessens the surface of the sore; I consequently deminishes the extent of olisease - This pow er ef contraction is very fully exemplified in a glandular part, as in the extripation of a scinous breast the their which is therown into folds, is in consequence of contraction - Thave seen it resembling the mouth of expresse drewn by a drewing string - The next occurrence after the granulated parts are brot to a level with the old him, is the production of a newone. the granulations welhere to the edges of the sore, from which is com-merical the new skin of a writer colour - over which the cuticle is formed at the same time, the new stam is continued over The sore - This new production in large or old uleers is not confencel to one place alone, but is found in many parts, constituting small detached places or spots on the surface of the sore, leke little islands - In the treatment we may

to continue to complice on the continue is a spar to the cell content to Entertailles of telades fine as choice congradiment in the the interior will a literate to the and a light to the Cololina a f 32 discussional and the second was a second of the continue of th as a hear this con a retirement of traditions the in tray of the white in in asserted to device a collection a washermore within the co he singly reached the election ween extra close since scan to rigitization and the statement with a state of the state of the Land of the land carried with a conceptable liveled some as esta according when me it is theread where a brother in Theep up ulceration by instation -- They received of their in these lating Shipliff of Standard the total and the same of the sam a december was feel considered a a claude la has the cotte water a deem of a delice our local to the the one was allowers in the de a consequence of contraction. The se cur accounter after the ara what is bearth as biblion level with the old has who producted it a rea he brange to transcover a to he course of the some from which is one the was show the witten about the owner is fortunate at the some former the passer over a constance of my the week of the water the things had a few or was the the conferred to one class acome but a point in many non- and testing inval destained shows a client or the shipper of the In the commence we were some set the color to

apply ely lent, to absorb the pers; to keep at from becoming dry & being interted, soft drefsings, which may be spread with a lettle cerate or not should be applied over it d'conferied with a roller, the roller should be doosely applied, or else the tent well be too much pressed into the granulations _ Under this treatment they well soon heal up, forming a creative - M. Bayn. tou has advised to approximate the edges with a otherwiplais ter - which well very much expedite theorie - If the elece happen on any capillan frankition needs any to shave away the hair, before we apply the adheseve plaister - care should like were be taken not to put them so as to cover all the surface of the sore; as we should by that means prevent the evacuation of pust The peuts contiguous should be prefeed every day, to throw out the collected matter - if the drefsings stick, they may be we twith a lettle cold water, previous to the time of drefsing; by which also the heat suffarmation of the sore are alleviated - The process of granulating) is assisted, by drawing the old shew over the some-This not only lessens the ettens of the sove, but likewise supersedes the necessity for the formation of much new substance, which is always more tender than that originally formed It someterries happens that the sides of ellers will not unite when ap proximated; they should then be washed with specits, or evening touch them with a little blue vituol, lunar caustic orang other escharotie - pourdered Rhubarb has been found useful _ If these vernedics fail, the surface of the sore if small, should be exprosed to the air, to dry of form a crust; under which a new Then well often form; I when the everst comes away the sore evell

apply ding leads to also to he peage to hap a spoon becoming day I receip unitated of doctor go which will be spoond onthe a lettle or vert a arrest therelet be as when over old contended with a volle the solle shield be downly asyale at the Che the land well be two meets from and with a grown who to me though this treatment the ver love acal up found on cecolor a lastain on new ordered to approximate the color with a clivere head to which were muchine new to the diece hargine our con correction francis to any colored to him a desiran auray this pair before in applie the colleges plante to our shortes the some to lake not head their so to leave all the san face of the son the free of the total sain from the evaluation of a in week contigues dender to prefudence day to hume out the collected mother a of heads of organite la heafiniar to we land a lettle velit water program to the lain of the freign in which also In had for good on the son are are allegated . The formely of graniation for The findent, by discussing the old the on the son This was only be four the Elected the wire the things superinder the necessary too the former low of much new relations, wherein is always more leader than the of organite formed . Shows time no years heat his rates of tel this end and winds when an percentised they selve to the warned with species on on on trees here with a lette this extend huma carest corner other well as the findence to lead to has been found une four There i trueder fact he doe face of the sore of mall should be expressed to the Rea to day of form a court, under which a new The well often form it whom her over come away the soil

In healthy constitutions, Ulceration seldom demands the circl efer surgeon; the bloodvefsels are more fum & vigorous, deapable of carying on is healthy action - greater action must necesoanly take place in the vefoels of the lower parts of the body. than in those of the upper parts, to support the depending column of blood, to counteract the effects of gravity - hence the refels of the newly formed granulations being weaker than there originally formed, are unable to support the column of blood, when we walk orstand erect: I this is the reason why in where of the legs, the blood sometimes buts the vefsels - In others the the vefsels dont give way yet the parts are too weak to carry on the exculation, the sore becomes of a lived colour - owing to the dagnation of blood - In this state of weakings the parts may be sternulated with spirits of earnphor or even alecthol - If the vefselsbecome varieous, use a roller - When a regiture of the vefsels takes place, a bloody serum or mucus isthrown out, which acts as an evitant to the new Hender granulations; en flammation comes on; the secretion of good pus is deminished; if this discharge is not soon put a stop to, the granulations slough off - The symptoms retain. of the sore is enlarged _ _ The best treatment is a horizontal position - The patient should be confined to his back in bed, & neps

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de heries regered act of more three character of he see so that the four of he see that the country of the see of he see that the country of the profession of the profession

In heading constitutions, allocation relation down the one of o sengen; the Roodwelock are more from I vigaries trapoliter frances on a healthy action - Greate action ... weight also place in the velocia of the bourse points of the stoods, hear withour of the which have to support the dependent eclaric It our to row the affects of growing - beance the refells of me nearly formed granulations being weather than there oregonally formed and unable to support the es arm of blowd when on walk or stand ereck; stood whe was on whigh alleles of he can the street sometimes brusts the valocks . In others the the veryet dont give wear, wethe last one too walk to come o The comboling the over becomes of a land colore oceang to the Agginto of blood - In his state of weaking the parts in a for stemmented with spirits of carmphon or even alcited - Atheres eleterconversaciones un anolle - ellico a regular of the voluce take place a thood from or mucus wherever out which well as to grate of the year & level or or whaton to flow clear or the ver elem of good him a deminished if the do cherche have step to the granulation of ough of the surplime The Vest breakment is a knowledge tal the some countries in in The partient should be con for est to his beach in level in

heptpufeetly at vest_ When this cannot be accomplished; a bandange should be explied; which is the best eure in ulcers of the legs; if prevents an over distention of the vefsels -Bandages are of three hends - Ast. The locced stocking - Wind - Streps of letither or of liven spread with a otherwe plaister - a lace stocking would answer every purpose, but it is too difficult to obtain - The use of a bandage is, when we walk to prevent the vefsels being over stretched by the volume of blood -The second impredement to the one of releas is bedema - this is preceded by the adhesive in flammation, which forms a basis for the granulations, by uniting the cells of the Tela Cellulais. The watery part of the blood is therown out into the cells of the celbular membrane distending the sides of the sore, spulling the refels upon the stretch, which presses against the granulations I if the distention is long heplup, they well beaut to slough off The Olderna generally subsides at night, The damage done duverigthe day is repaired - In this every Nevell often continue sometime, the odlerna destroying by day what is renewed at night - Forthe Give, rest, te horizontal position are necessary; if these are not sufficient, a roller must be applied - Some authors advise the patient to take a degree of execution cise after the application of the bandage _ It is certain the parts well sometimes head speedly under this treatment, but I believe much some of the patient be heptin quidude; The Settlation is a matter of great consequence - The bandage should be applied in the morning, before the patient rises, I consequent ly before the legs swell The

A freward toleron wa I what out the my reference to allow to the the told A Hoguely outward I downward 1 Hecock merch wo the course of coverstor extrager is I minhose fan was Jose but a who that A recluse throughly was will of 182k house knew and toligoodine observation this is to that design A path of sapital of the

The theired imprediment, is theat method of treatment, which some surgeons call chefsing to the bottom, Nis by pressing lint or the substances to the vottom of the wound - This is a very hurtful practice; as Amustrend the uniting parts, theep them asunder, I consequent by preventheichealing - all such dressings aet precisely in the same manner a a peace an essue - Imaght next mention differentkinds of powders salves, washes to - but it is unnecessary - all stimulating salves are to be avoided, these either bring on inflammation, or by their acred qualities act as correseves - By removing Those unecessary diressings we ful the sore wie a state of hereling This method of drefsing to the bottom, was the ancient way of treating festula en ano_ Wheetever impairs the constitution, independent of specific deases, is an empedement to the ever of Alleers - The use of specitions lequors, outs in this manner, as we see releas, in people frequently inforcated, very hard to heal - Cold or Hoter eather retaids the the one of elecus - Frevers archeeful; the febrile action sometimes cenes releas - Thave seen electration as targe as the palm of a hand, after resisting other - treatment for 6 months, cured by a fever - The semple strength of the constitution, has been supposed to have an effect in the cure of Ulcers - observation proves the bruth of this in general, as the parts are able to go thro their operations better - the Itherik I have seen them heal equally well in both constitutions _ _ I shall speak now of the different kinds of Alleers under the following heads -1st - Of the Inflamed Weer These are known by the paind soveness, swelled edges, I are accompanied with an increase of hear the puschanges; or wistead of pus, they discharge some serum,

+ a vegetable dick abstain from spiritures ligions as down when he would were they heading some moune a a free in an open + by raining the foot of the bed levent here is a previous ration + I recommend to your particular perusal the work of Everand House on elees. breaking fortula in any terralism in four the tought in a and thereof and of special experience is an empresence to the our of Wheen - The use of specience begins best on this is ascessor reteres a haple frequently entorsailed any hand to + If the surface bearnall, the whole may be touched at the same time, but if I be large, it will be best, only to apply it to a partata time - # as red precipitate alum oah gallo, the latter to be used in infusion, the former in poweler, when the galls are us ed in substance they cause the alecto slough - Fungous is most frequent in an uleer, which arises from Beens, in which case the Black basilion ocutive with Bunkalum, estro best application W to Interned William of a horozontal posture cannot be too strongly recommended - In fact our best efforts will be baffled, without the aid of such posture -

which has a primilent appearance, teo agrilates over the surface of the sore, a otherwing steptity to the granulations. It to the much inflammation, low diet, bloodletting, pungingte are necessary— Bread timeth portities are the best applications to the part; I the patient should be kept in ded— Where the patient is two weak to admit of evacuations, I the elece is situated on the leg, the foot may be vaised to favour the return of blood; this acts as a local alchletion without depriving the constitution of its blood— Thave seen this accelerate the come considerably— When the infammation has subsided, it may be considered threated, as a simple when in a sound part... #

and — FUNGOUS All CONS — These have large granulations with round tops, which rise above the surface of the other parts - thave no disposition to heal, or to form shim; I are sometimes profsessed of great sensibility, theed from the slightest touch — in others they have little or no sensibility — TMUMMENT — This may be treated by a simple compress of secured by a roller, which preses the granulations together, I prevents the growth of sengous. If this be not found sufficient, the excrescence may be elestroised by funan caustic — actobringents sometimes answer the same purpose to

Brd - Olde Malores Melos - In declematous ulcers, there is an extravasation of severn wito the cells of the cel-lular membrane - the granulations become of a purple colour. The patients strength be much reduced, evacuations will be uniproper - The occlema can frequently be brought down by straps of adhesive plaister, I raising the leg to a horizontal position + If this does not answer, it may be remedied by

thirt is a much priceion , to describer on in mine The soon relieves in suporty to he grand alone . It toll ment account from I moved towell formittee in the his applier tapparently healthy where execut beautiful of over and the silver in the o withoutary apparent cause local of plates without of growing the constitution of the the Transaction his according the care considered to the time *new formed substance at when bedrautened a forther be of incoheren grande for the miles of the fire was a deline detending one of the propertied in the wille itelient hope the grand along togethe shirterest to anoth a langue of the derical former surfaces in the continue may be distinged by functioned authorizing to be some amore to the war (A Grandinia tillett Thave found the application of a blister very useful in preventing the sloughing. The hales o grant grand or entireles . The Orderson on preparently to been placed about to straps feether in planter sommy the leg to a hongoinal Affind in a annual of may be now of wifely

means of a roller, which should be applied from the extremely, upward of continued to prevent a return of it

4th _ Moughy celeurs _ In these, the sloughing for quently arises, from the weakness of the granulations - In one old releers, when the granulations, have risen to a level with the sound shin, they become of a black colour; mortification conves on, the parts slough - Sometimes mortefication does not Hop even at the edges of the sore, but goes on sloughing at one part, while the Main forms at another - Ingeneral the mortification takes place over the whole see - it is usually outlended with febrile symptoms: but if the granulations die there weakings, they should be drefsed with a positive combined with landamum - the part is general ly very sensible to the touch - Ellecration sometimes comes upon both legs at once, the one breaking out whils the other heals - This proves that it does not obe frend upon weakness of the constituteon, or both soves would be affected alche _ Insome eases from weakness we should use Back, ofmen, swenishing deelste - when the mortification has stepped, bands grated, boiled in mulh may be applied - Sometimes whilst the mortification is going on etterswely especially in warm weather maggots will befound in the dead parts To obviate this, the dead finisare to be washed over with the Metrie, or muniatic acid, deluted with equal parts of evater _ To correct the foctor, a formenting positive mexed with charval, may be applied - after the Slough has seperated adopt the common treatment

I shall now speak of aleers, which occur not unfrequently in weak constitutions - They generally look very well at first, the granulations form rapidly, I rise to a level with the true skin, but our hopes are ovon frustrated for the gran

celations

poranie it relly which spried or applied from his alore Noucher 10/100 In the or the sometime to que en area from the insection of the an acculations arounded retein when the grain alter I have some too love with the warmed the the frequency for the whole and they are of the or the Not so strong the as to prove an escharotic die lee althe calace of the store heliace as almakes to the the time former than the har counted that is ostification to he fine on the which was strongered after destroit fabril sometimes July the grand to their election wieter a their should be district enths or never theoret we could law day of the father to be the to very de cet le the land . Allega tra very cleine verice chan with they or own the one he as he was one or with the other involved where had a delican definer I give a sect to a lack the sounded. here sollet in second in a feel al alete . In spine ou acope weather our successions so he wayen as a when the fact a low the answelleration has stepland, being pair to I footed to sugth was he applied a medical control the most freat and again the cottonwelly expectedly in 11 van excellen anapper will · found in the dear hand the there to the dear franche to be anched one with the network or necessale organis enther good rade cloude To concepte ; who a some resilled overed with shound may be officed to the the days the server a lateral file of mine as property . That were alread of therein wines over a water be presently was constitution - The generally look origin able at the are into time you regardly trie to level and the this show has our hopes are over presented for the gra-

granulations soon change their appearance, I be come of a perplecolour, ta part of them are removed by when ation - The patient should have nourishing dict, take the Verewan Back, cold water may be poured over the sore for the space of 4 or 5 minutes every day - a weak solution of luna caustie put upon lent tapplical, has proved useful also cetron dentment - Sent deposed in an infecsion of oak galls to which land anum was added, tapplied to the sore, has some terries cured Alcers, that have resisted all other remedies -5th - Indolent releers - when nature has been frequently freestrated in her attempts to perform a ceere. the parts become widolent; I when the wiflammation is reduced; the edges remain in a callous tumified ring; in con sequence of the coaquelable lymph not being absorbed when the enflamination was removed ___ Treatment The best felan eftreatment, is to remove the callous edges, after the inflammation has subsided; I so change the disposition done, either by the knife, or by caustic Or it may be done in an other way viz by means of bandages fressure - Mr. Baynton says the achesive plaista will mostly ariswer - When the cuestic is employed, we should persevere withe use efit, to the middle of the sove (& it well sometimes be necessary to apply of over the whole surface of the sove until the relacificits on a healthy despect; taking care after it beginsto heal not to apply Nonear the edges, as we should by that means destroy the gran ulations sprevent the cure, making the electarge -Under this head Ishall speak of Mercley - macungis

Corner allows from change then o white and become do her ilesolow to part of them are invoved by alona low The halvent threal there recurring dictible the Presencen Beach, cold water may be pound over the some for the share of a or 3 michigain over day - Quecel solution of they a court hud eigen land dappleteed, has proved useful also cetion. continued - Level delyned with inferior of out le calle to which and any was a dolen sandered to the son him we time ceris all the shathan or sister of a other remoders Ind Whent Weller - retrementantion be frequently four trates in he attempts to his form a cure the rails become in white it shoot an the in flowing war in for decered the education and in a dallow being fearing a se securence of the create lable lymph ast being alsorbed whe + down to the cauces -The English to determine a consideration of the the inflammation has seeled it so change the stee perticon Their main be to the same materia as a sore from accordent done, afre by the heart, or be courted to driver be down on an The com the for more of terretions I herefore - Wet Bayerton When The days the collieren belaistanell mothe around currented i en a loved, are should hersever in the eige shit to the and elle of the sove (I et will someteines be nece + I the ulce will not heal as long as it remains healthe Eshart laken on after in chaven the edges, as one should by their ruleans section the aroun estation thrown the cover, making the estee langer Under this head I shall speak of MECELLY - n

sometimes very eseful withe cure of soves, given in small doses, but if this be found insufficient, eve should increase the close sufficiently to induce a gentle tealism — The tineture of myrch is some times used; or we may apply a solution of luna eaustic to the part or it may be sprinkled with red precipitate, unquentum citrimum de — gastio jum —

Oh - Corous Meers - Here the dead parof the bour becomes a stemules to the absorbents, to seperate the clead portion - Solo not pretend to enter into a discussion of the causes, which produce expoteation of the bone - but I may observe, that as soon as any prortion of the bone becomes loose, it ought to be immediately removed, if possible - but when the bone is situated in the more fleshy parts, it is difficult to determine whether it be loose or not. especially if the piece be large - Innew however be discovered by the entrocluction of a probe: if the bone be tight no pain will be felt, on presence with the probe: but if the bone be loose, great pain will be falt caused by a very lettle motion, en consequence of prefing the dead part on the new Hender granulations, if blood follow, we may believe the dead portion to be loose - In order to extract the well be frequently necessary to make an exiciseon. Junge tenshowever often answers, to delate the evound very effectially -One or other of these methods should never be delayed, when practecable, for granulations taking place form a substance nearly of the consistence of bone, which increasing continually prevents the removal of the dead part Sometimes the expotented piece is too large, to admit of an incision sufficient for its removal; because if we divide a refsel in so hard teallous a part, swell be very difficult to take it up - to aword the clarge it is better to break the bone, with a pair of strong nippers; after which the pieces can be rea

+ But the most certain mode of relief is to take up the veen with a ligature, the place this should be performed at, is where the vein paper over the knee, dwhen made tunged, or when the patient is standing, dan apristant is with both hands, to form the shew into a vidge across the joint; the surgeon is then to make a longitudenal wicision, this the shen, by runing the point of the hinge this the ridge with the back towards the vein, I cut outwards, I by that means making a complete incision this the shir of cellular membrane, then verwains to devide the faseia above the vein; This must be done by taking hold with a pair forceps; a silver needle with a blunt point is to be amed with a lightene of ped round the vein - The lightene commonly Branches which run wito the falls of whom left to itself about the in the day vena saphena are also sometimes diseased sin a few instances the vena saphena minor is one affected - The small very rung along side of the vena paphena major, when affected may be included in the same ligature, with the great vein, I when this attainable, I should be always done - When in the saphena minor, a bandage or laced stocking constantly worn may succeed we should always inform our patients that one operation may fail; then we should be senabled to perform it again - In one case Iwas forced to perform the operation 5 or times; In some cases the ulce occurs in consequence of the enlargement of some of the smaller veins of the legditmay be difficult to determine whether they be branches of the veira saphena major or minor, in these cases we should always proceed to take up the menor first def that does not succeed, we should then take up the major . The difficulty of determining is owing to the frequentamosis of the veins of the leg, to which branch the belong - after the operation the elece is reduced to a simple state; I should be reactily extracted — In a case of carrows ulcar of the lower jan; which withte mafseter musele to contract, so that the mouth was kept closed; cartilage was formed, occasioned by the carrows bone, so that the jans could not be of sened — The Jungeon not understanding the case, sent the patient to the city to have it elipsected, supposing an adhesion of the parts had taken place

The Varecose allers - He seventh species of relan is that occasioned by vancose veins, over much resemblinged cers of the incolent kind - The vence sapphena most generally becomes variouse, forevents the elect from healing - They may be often remedical by a tight bandage or stocking; but this is needsany to be continued so long, that the patient is tempted to leave them efftoo soon, before the our is completed - This may be superceded by an operation, performed by tying a legature round the vein, so cesto take of the column of blood - This practice was first revered of late years by Mr. Hunter & afterward by Mr. Home-I shall read you the treatment proposed by Mrs. Home _ In proceeding to the operation, he recommends the patient to stand on a table on which is placed a chair, I to lean over the back of it - In this way the veins will be completely distended the how well be at a convenientheight for the surgeon; but in this way it is often difficult to get the light to fall on the part; the patient not knowing the degree of pain attendent on it, is mostly restless belisiontented - I therfore apply a Tournquet on the thigh so as to compress the veer, without affecting the artery, by which means they become distinded , the of eration can be easily performed - the veen may be teed up in the ham - In order to dothis the surgeon must funch up the skin on one side of the vein, I an afsistant on the other. The shin so raised

betreated as such - Thuray appear strange afferst ought, yet it is true, that the operation removes the variose state of the veins - The cause of this disease, is an unperferetion or disorder of the valves of the view, whereby the whole column ofblood heefsing against the sides of the views, distend them, because the valves suffer the blood to flow in all directions of the vein, the ligature by acting as an actificial valve, supports the column of blood above, I of course removes the distention of the veins - The blood which previously flowed this this vein, now passes along the more deep seated ones, by anosternosis which is very frequent in the + The interided to hundre the operation and care in deviding the perfection to spring now of the Columny blood the winter to man Il confiam the transmissiones for 3 and distifice had a ble with it this the circumpum of the house he = comes formula disministra es to all and the fraganged of a deep or print the by the lighting breaks D! Phyrich days the dead of the term is apt to rend after 2 or 3 fores the his the of the the thing of the one putint is taken up 2 in I have you of the confertion the peticul has continued to the August In Educa Mater of the Offiction con a first some se language and a proposition of financial distractions of the strategic of poor aller to a surgious of could by I discontinued in I thoughour with a transport that it is an interior to the over wethout affect there are lead in over they be an excited the of motion on the real profession the war may be till up in the a commence of the state of the state of the state of

is to be divided over the vein with a scalpel, which will sufficient by expose it - a selver needle with a blunt point is to be carried with a ligature of passed round the vein, othe patient placed in a hor. youtal position before tying the view to frecit from all the blood, removing the Touriquek Japply a small prece of lenen mag over the vein directly under the knot formed by the ligature, so that when the sides of the vein have united, the ligation may be ent away with. outerjuing the vein - The ligature well generally come away about the ofthe or 12th day, but it is not necessary for it to remainso long - in common it may be cutaway about the 5th day - after the legature is secure, the edges of the wound may be brought together with adhesive plaister, ta pledget of lent be applied wasto press on the vein, both above & below the ligature ___ If the vena sapphena be divided, both branches of it must be seen red - sometimes both the trunks of the sapphene are affected. I require to be tred up; but it well not be necessary to tie both, when only one is affected -

8th The eighth species are caused by Solle or & Mistitull or tal circumstances, scontinued by a peculiar diseased
action, as veneral relocus, scrophula, Cancers te - They may be
remedied in two ways - The first which are entirely local, may be
cured by cutting the diseased part out by the kinife - but if our
speech is left after the operation, as in veneral bulves, Cancers to.
The disease spreads like a renge worm, trequies the frequent use of
causties - And When the continuation of the released
pends on any constitutional enjery, that enjery must be removed
before the where can be caused ---

is to me district over the view with a southest in his live to give In now to I to selve when the carties the there with the secretary a cigo trained in port mound this were the internal alweicher the notice and in the translation of the source of from a little from жи жиливина выправа прина прина в пред стави стави become always by made the host form of the the total grade with outer warm the very the legalence will personal commence about high or 19th day but it and we come bour hard to reason lower in common from a be cultiman elout the to day toll to the according association along within everend and to be good to the es with wolfing in staile, to theday when the courted some very ce he veen with a har show her leaving red - I been leave lette the form he will be sailly eight and the have no in in treat our superiores and he were the letter but The except he grown count of Other of Com the 1918 1918 de circumstage en sentiment le a hacela desagred action a Venezura releven sorahhura Can contevery relieve in transvery the soul entered on to lead level in the access by rection of the divense of how beauthy the header has queel is left after the epecation as in ventural balow I nower as he direas the carlo lake a very within it requires he progress has Yord " When the continuation of he selver do lings or any constitution of sugar, That evening sind be removed before the celou can be course

Solution of continuity of a bone; occasioned mostly by external violence But this horvever is not always the case, because the patella is sometimes fractured by muscular contractions alone, the teremens is sometimes fractured in the same way - Bones are supposed to be more brittle in frosty weather, because slight falls then easily produce fractures; but it is more probably owing to the prowerful contraction of the mus cles in cold weather - for instance, when we passover ice thomus cles contract with whemence, ta sudden styr or fall occasioning them to act with greater force, frequently produces a fracture -This is proved by intoxicated persons, who seldom break any of their bowes in slepping or falling; which is owing to the greater relaxate. on of their muscles ... Ha bone be broken ebliguely, il ocea sions greatfrain, on account of the sharp edges of the fractured extremely preceing the soft parts, I causing convulsive action of the museles - twhen cered the limb is frequently shorter than the other, owing to the ends of the bone passing each other-The limit readily admits of fleeron at the enjaced part, sis often distorted, a grating who herewith Melleres are wither Simple or Compound A simple fracture is when only the bone is broken, without any external communication _ a compound fracture is when there is a division of the surrounding parts, so us to admit of external commumeation with the cavity of the fracture - of the external communication be small, it often heals by the ferst entention, making a semple fracture, thas been termed a compound simple fracture. Simple fraculis - In the treatment of a simple fracture of the extremetics, the demb should be placed

Similares . A partier in compete torchlace the bone while in that statefraction on the same way . Bot atter outgained to be more brown in high weather become stufet falls him easily produce fractions listed as a section of our of last everyor exchanges of the new van est water for endance when we papove no thering descentioned with whise have to dielder I by or fall occasion one received grante frequently willows a practice his chower by to love and fearens who solden break on of the being man support in falling which is outing to the greater relieve on of their mineria . He von che broken abbiguely it our sing operation in occurred the strap odyanthe practured reterence percent the sigh south, I coursely commelies action of his mariles dutien concer his leaders presently shorter Then the other very to the ends of the lone people in coch other The hand week to deared of Series at the enjoyed parted of the designed the teller consists of the of the of the of the * because the uniting medium is at that time soft of yeelding frante, de les le volende d'ellemet com is a very line of the . see a very con warrented with the carrie of the proclair to by the food unlinken sixahi * But ifer flammation should occur we must vernove it, by low dicht depleting remodiesone of the best for this purpose is v. S. it is far preferable to purges, because the latter requires
the patient to move about too much, I by that means the parts are initated of profibly

en a state of relaxation, the ends of the bone brought into their exact position - In general the convulsive action above mentioned ceases when the limb is reduced - This in general, is easily effected: but when it cannot be accomplished by the order ay means, the pa trent may be bled ad deliquem animi - of much wiflam mation supervene, it should be treated with bleeding, & the an tiphlogistic regimen - as freezing is very inconvenient, it should be employed just sufficiently to keep the bowells open - The. limb should be trepter its position by means of splints and bandages or Splints are stiff, ferni substances - save of three hinds - Wood - Leather & Pasteboard of these the last is preferable, because it can be moulded to any figure, by wetting iten hot water & adapting it to the part, I when dry it maintains its Jegue - We are very often, not called to the accident, till several days have elapsed, d'en considerable elegrec of en flammation I swelling have taken place: This should be reduced before we attempt to reduce the limb, by bleeding, low diet, the application of lead water poulties; as union does not take place when much inflammation is present - I may venture to propose this as a general rule, the satthe end of sor 10 days after the feist drefsing, we should always examine the part - if any displacement hers taken place d'an alteration be necessary you may make as much es you please - The patient should be kept to alow diet devaewaterns by venesection in proportion to the inflammatory symp. toms - of the patients constitution be unhealthy or weak, it may not be necessary to evacuate at all - The dressings affect should be extremely lovsely applied, or else, of the limb swell, The cuculation may be stopped I so produce mortification -

in distate of recording this endoches how brong when there each lander I was generally convenience extrem- los much ceasewho therland a reduced - This angeneral invaining fit brokerben i samme in accompationed by the mounty in our the + The ends become smooth of forms a kind of an artificial joins at the hart appeared of mounts - the recognision or agree commence of so En comples est person france et la heep the bourd to chen I The continued to begat in it for they mean of operation candages a felont and stiff for sulstance for of their house of the ord - Set they of Protebourd - of him the lass of many france of will be + or rather De thypic says? That blood is effect, between the ends of the divided trones, this coaquilates, & after a shorttenie, Abecomes vaocular, Ather changes to cartilage, & from that to bone of forms a callous uniting the divided ands attemped be steen the land by the cling the deck of look winter werellers from the help from the enflower where the aprenture to propor him a gra + also Death is sometimes the consequence en actanger is sicting an aray mark as in * Thad a case of a vailor in the P. Hospital whose humerus has been fractured 20 months at the time I was consulted - Speoposed to pap a seton between the ends of the bone - It had formed an artificial joint In about 12 weeks the bone began to granulate after the operation of a complete bony union was formed - the man was discharged with hisam as well as ever -The seton should remain in, from 3 to 6 months, if the union does not

take place before, lefothan 3 I think will raichy answer -

The time necessary to the healing of fractures, depends whom the age, onstitution & place of ractuing; likewise upon the size & situation of the bone - The bones of young people head sooner than those of eld-Fractures of the jaw or rils heal soonen than those of the fiberla -The bone in some constitutions places not unite in Two cases of fractened beg of this kind were cured in the P. Hospital by moving the broken limbs, so that the extremeties of the bones might reit against eachother - This was effected, by causing the patient to support himself on exertches, I moving about, to bear as much weight as profsible On the enjured level which evitation seemed to rouse the procefs, needsay for the formation of bone, into action - adhesive in flammation is produced, evagulating lymph is thrown out which soon becomes vascular, then cartilagerives, slastly forming bone itself - nor Hunter says when the bones will notunite, we should make an incision down to the bone; but he does not tell us ofever having such a case - Thias also been recommended in such eases to make an incision down to the bone, Lamputate the fractured extremetics, in the same manner as is recommended in wounds of the joints but this is very painfult tempfying, teamot be performed in all cases, as in frac tures of leg fore ann - Iwould rather advise to page a Seton between the divided ends of the bone: which is a much seinpler method, attended with much less pain, less inflammation, I can readily be performed in any situation - Thave performed the operation in this manner with very good success. It was done by prassing a needle, aimed with a streen of silk, or a free of white reblow between the ends of the bornes: this by untaking the parts, caused suppuration of granulations, I in twelve weeks

I'm 3 operations on the humens 2 onecceeded completely I one partially - This Was one was on a bad constitution - the patrick was anded worman 65 years of age in saltunore I who led an intemperate fife - this probably would have succeeded if the seton had been continued long enough soft on it of contract to the contract of the first of th + Then the union is formed in a different marine from simple fractures - M. Inflammention - 2 Juphy option & bastilage Attentione of granulation & then bone -

time, the patient complained of much more pain, in bending the com at that place; these greenerlations soon united, leaving only the small hole of the seton, which healed in a few days after the selon evers removed - In old people, it should be heps infor a long time; for it appears to me that the soft parts round the bone begun to form the bone feist ____ Suiple fractiones mostly unite by the feist entention - Union of bone mostly reblood of feist becomes vascular, then cartilaginous, I then bone-In this way the substance called callus is formed; which being of larger dearneter, forms a turnour round the bone as that place; but it gradually deminishes, becoming left lefs, till it differs lettle from the bone itslef _ Cet feet the granulations our full of refsels - If the evound be greatly wiflamed, umon by the fustantention fails - suppuration & granulations supervene, & the granulations when formed & examined are found to be vas-entaonly at the extreme point, the other parts being of the nature of bone. In compound fractions the first bond of union is lost, as the blood, which effects that union, escapes there the external ovrifice - Compound fractives sometimes partake of the nature of simple incision, but much oftner however, they are punctured, lacerated or contused - the fractived ends of the bone being so blent as to tear the soft parts - again the soft parts one very much breused, the bone broken into several prices by the emmoderate force applied, as when shees been run over by a waggon, or any heavy substance falling on ex-Fractures

may be transverse, oblique, longitudinal, or special -

In fection I complement of much migo prairies bearing If the vefocl can be seen take Nup with a Tenaculum -. To det prefete d'hourtet beh mother was to be the first entention - Moreon of bour mostly between ex now of Redesperante ... a Elevelocon is vareally Their cartillogicous of the low The webs lance called called in Borned; which the forme a tempor yours her how a orniderally dominican becoming it defler lette from the love old lit the word of he covoth in Ramed wine + The leg should never be amountated, because the posterior Tebral artery is open; because ? I have taken but myself without much difficulty - By having a pair of Force po with a grove in them, to receive a curved needle anned with a tigature, which then resemble a common Tenaculum - To keep the needle firm in the forceps tie the handles with a Thread - when you feel the pulsating vefoel pale it round the refoel, then cut the string of the Forcepot bring the needle ordered I tee the ligature - Phoplace where to operate is 13 the distance from the and le joint towards the three -

Emporemed fractiones are attended sometimes with a profuse hermorrhage - when this occurs we should apply a touniques. on the principal actery - when the blood is these stopped, we should next otetermine, whether the limb can be saved or notif the lemb be so torne I bruised, that the excelation cannot go On to the extremely, amountation must be performed - this may be done innectiately, or you may wait till the out parts slough other amputate the bone - But if amputation be necessary, I would advise it to be done immediately, as we sometimes by that means prevent telations - Lalsothe patient is more willing to submitted atthatterne than a lang other ___ In amputation sometimes considerable hemorrhagy takes place from the medullary refsels _ Dr. Gooch mentions a case, in which the stream of blood flowing from a medullary refsel in the Telia, evers equal en seze to a crow's quill - tas it ran in a long canal in the Telia he proposed making to perforations near the end of the bone with a small trephine, which was agreed to, I the acting by this means laid bare I secured by a prependecular pressure, But I have found in amputations of the medullary actery or arteries, the column of blood effectually stopped by a Cedarfiley being thrusten beside the actery so eisto prefs the orrefice complete ly together, Heft so for 8 or 10 days, till umai of the sides have taken place - If the bleeding take place from any part of a compound fraction in the leg, I cannot be stopped by any other means, the femoral outery must be taken up - when the inflammation is great it clemands our attention, for if the inflammation be seeffered to run on to the suppurative stage, the patient well be greatly

Etherpetto Socreture and allender son the week wheeling proprietely a literaging in man sad only respect they want on the preserver weter, when the Hood within staying , we should need the leave in a diche with him has be a second or with of the land be so town shoused had her cumlation cannot go twith a pair of nippers or carpal saw. Fany splinters or pieces of Bone or extraneous bodies, bein the wound, I will be better to let it remain, than circlate the parts too much by their extraction - Inever knew a case whe it was nelepay to enlarge the wound. submitted a stratum him at any other - In amplicate needed any refole - I'l Good median & ou a which him dream of blood flouring from a medullay vefold in his even any open in sely to a love to good of an elvan in a long course in the Jelina he freefressed washing to prespondition was he course The bone with a sonal to traffelies, which was agreed to I he telle. by this morain law base docume by a preparation to proper But Sieter fore de Ros per alabora of the me de Cong or arteres for some of files of frequently was by a course of a contraction being thouse in leasing for a leasy so wite party the party wanter by loop the step or for 8 to 10 days, tell wing of the adultion to be in the series of the second second second second second * I have succeeded en several cases in this way, I think Nought always to be done when there is the last chance of its healing by the first intention = + which should be removed twice a day from the way is the wife

weekened by the discharge of matter: his constitution becomes much emaciated, theetic fever comes on - when the discharge is very copious, theetic fever hastaken place, amountation is advisable

In Compound fractures we should endeavour to remon the splintered portions of bone, when any efer can be a complished readely: but if the pieces one attached so as to cause much frain in extracting them, we must omit it tell the process of expotiation has completely taken place - Isometimes happens that the etternel communication is very small, so that the blood coagulates withe orrifice, completely stopping itup, I render the cavity perfect, so that the bone unites as in sample fracture -But if there two much officiousness, with a vecir of assisting nature, the surgeon should be very eareful to wash out the wagulum, the fracture would be rendered a compound one, I go there the process of suppuration of granulation - Ithe external ovrifece be very small, a portion of dry link may be bound out it which well become we swith the blood, dry form a seal - Ofter the bones are reduced, when the ends are not splentered, the edges of the wound should be brought into contact, I secured by means of adherve plaister - Thad a ease of conjound fractiere of the Tebia, where the ends of the bone had made their way thro the contiguous parts; the incision was an wich of an half inlength. notive thotanding executed as a simple fractive, the patient got well in about six weeks ! If Inflammation run too high Amontemenate in mortification - To prevent this occurrence we should bleed, sapply bread & milk poultices - The bleeding should

incoher it lifte descharge from the This come leterlian lists great enceretal streets force come one other the directory is in of would reter foundation files anywholes In Companied fraction in sugar to endeaven to in he statement porten aftern when any efection by a complex ed sindely; belight free a collached so as to come son it from to the country feel the winds sound of the first for the death in fact. in rough told lake war was the motorie hoperous had the twhen a piece of bone is helled to new one formed it begins around the dead portion from the ends of the levelone - 1st gristle is formed then bone around the old one ness to common a forten of den lend may be love or on which + They are seldow fractured in front because the bones form are archetare thicker, but a small force applied latterly will occasion a fracture; when the part is drive in the voice is considerably modified there is no danger of their being displaced; because there are no muscles to displace them - When it is broken in several pieces, introduce a piece of twee into the nos eto. heep them in their place - 2 or 3 weeks are necessary for their union -

be repeated as often as itis indicated - Some surgeons are fearful of large evacuations at first, on account of the copious discharge which takes place; Jeaning they shall reduce the patients too much: not recollecting that the inflammation which precedes it, is the cause of the discharge of matter- But it is necessary to distinquish mortification caused by Meflammation, Matwhichis produced by weakness - If it be occasioned by weakness -Open, Back werie de should be administered _ ... of mortification be brought on by inflammation in compound free tures, apply a Blester - Hevill here be necessary to distinguish, between that mortification which is produced by the partbeing helled in consequence of the violence applied - I that which is the effect of the in flammation included by the violence - as the parts in the first instance traverig lost theirlife, must necesauly slough - Bones cannot bear a great degree of inflammation, evethous loveing their life -

If The Bones of the exose - These bones the not so frequent by as others, are neverthelys sometimes broken - Sometimes the fragments are pushed into the nose, which occasions a difficulty of breathing - When in this state, they may be recluced, by introducing a nawow spatiala, or something of the kind into the nostril; twhen reduced, Imay be retained in its place, by means of a gum elastic catheta, if it he necessary - If they project outwards, they may be hept in place by aneans of leather straps, sperced with a cheeser placeter - If the

to figurate and an association of our surpose as frost of any manoren a specie or occor within diffice difficillarge while the it to a found of the the treater of he fra tout the mine interested with the after motion about properties the court of the du charge of riette I But ince paint distin gent in with the sin course by the planning that which is produces by weaking fellings comment by weakings Opin Thech town so should be advantaged . If mortification to brought on by inflammation in comprising from between that is no tiple atea, which is properlyed by the franking halled in convey war of the winding applical to their wheel + when it is fractured before, take hold of both fragments of you well preceive a grating when the alvedar part is broken we can ascertain it by moving it -Ch In Merger & Buckenin Il the hours of the 100 hour bours the water from to as other a surrecondiction or interes helien ya come by make of beginner as freshed wet to be now which received of with of box they - When in this state they in + This should be applied furtunder the chin, tower the top of the head two or three times, then pals part of the same roller round the head like a fillet, I pin it where they cross each other, the use of this is to heep the first in its proper place, we have then only to page bandage round the chin anteriorly, & behind the head, across the ears in a frice of soft leather Should be placed on the chinto prevent excertation - The bandage should be continued 4 or 5 weeks becamered often by the sugeon ~

Jeraetures of the lower in

Fractures of the lower pain; occur sometimes at the symphisis, but most commonly occur at the side, for one side only, theor they sometimes happen on both - they occur most commonly between the chindprocesses - The coronoid processes are seldom broken, because they are so well defended by muscles; LI never saw but one fracture of the condyle - we can easily tell when it is broken, that the fragments may be ever so title displaced, by rublaing the finger along the bone: it will occasion pain; of the patient cannot press the fair against the other - when thee fragments are diplaced, if we look into the mouth, the rows of teeth are uneven - When the fracture is on both sides, the digrestic muscles will draw down the symphisis, while the temporal muscles draw the angular parts epward. -

Treatment

Journe Sung eous advise pieces of pasteboard to be applied on the jaw, to keep it in its place - but the upper jaiva ets as a splint to which the lower one may be fixed by a roller - apply the teeth directly together, having the rows exactly over each other, ocon fine the jaws with a roller - That which is mostly advised, is one with four heads, applying the body of the roller, over the anterior I inferior part of the chin; Then drawing two heads directly upwards over the top of the head - I the other two heads, from the anterior part round the occipital bone I for chead, alternately - I prefer a sun ple roller, it will answer every purpose - The patient should be hepterfor spoon food, I forbidden all conversation, I should not

the can such in his spoon victuals thro his teeth they consciously as on wife they seem in the way with the he exemples a great particular continues of a continue of the because they are in in ordered to expression who was protein the the group we to may to over highly of one love some the frequencies of the house absent some love in the higher up the spine is injured the greater the danger cateris parelus. When paralysis comes on in consequence of a fracture of the spine, it arises from that of the oblique processes the body of the vertebroo being injured of from splinters of bone which penetrates down into the substance of the medulla -* you may ascertain that there is a freetime of the spine, by the grating of the bone, an inequality at the place, when you press your fings on the part the bone will give way - hardyoid te -+ But sometimes there is an involuntary discharge - It is requeste to introduce a catheter 2 or 5 times a day to draw of the wiene - Glysters sic necessary sometimes -+ The patient cam Nanticulate when laid on his belly of is quite insensible as you may observe by periching him de n you can examine his back by laying him on his orden * patients have survived 40 months ~

more his jaws for several days! The drefnings should be continued for about Karoczocch's, by which time union will have taken place - Not unfrequently the teeth are loose, tunder this cuciumstance, authors have advised to extract them - This should however ourse occasion be done, for fear of making a compound fracture. Compound fractures of the lower faw are mostly a companied with the death of the ends of the bone.

Bones of the Spine _ when the processes of the spene are requied, the consequences to be apprehended are not serious to When the specie is wounded, there is always an extravasation of blood from the vefoels of that place. which extreveration presses upon the spenal manow - Some have advised to make an incision down to the bone, to discharge this efficien; but as it is very uncertain, whether it is posterior or anterior to the spine - I of the latter it cannot be of any use - I would not actorise it then the rigury takes place in the neck above the theid vertebree, which it must commonly does, the patrent shortly dies, generally about the third day a paralysis, or palsy of the lower levils comes on, Lalso of the bladder, so that the patient cannot void unic, nor scarcely faces to breather with great difficulty, as it is only the diaphram which carries on respectatron, Nis dangerous to lay the patient on his face any length of time, as thereby, the pressure on the abdomen would force the abdominal viscera upwards, I prevent the descent of the cheaphram - If the my my happen lower down, the patient may survey a longer time; \$

Bene Ather June + The ospubis is sometimes fractured - which maybe known by moving the lea-+ a fracture of the Plein by taking hold of the auterior superior squives process,

but Thave never known a case of the hend, from which any one recovered - The patient is compelled to lie on his back of the parts on which he vests mortify - When enjuries of this hend have o con red in the nech, extension has sometimes proved surrecable the this is almost always of no service, yet for the satisfaction of the friends of the patient, we may give it a trial - To effect this, we must put two bandages round the head: one from under the chin over the top of the head: the other, from the occiput, round beforeit I seeme them together - an instrument is then formed, being excavarated whereit rests upon the shoulders, & having a serew at the top, also a hole in the piece directly under the serew, to admit the ends of the bandages - In this manner the extension is made against the shoulders, spreviously having put a pad upon each by stretching the bandages, in consequence of turing the serewalove - The pattentathe hospital, appeared to die from the nucous collecting in the tracker, tobstructing respiration, owing to the weakings of the respiratory force -

Bones of the Pllors The bones of the Pelvis are very seldom fractured, owing to their great strength - the Souce saw the Dorsun split through - The paties carnotstand up - suffers great pain; conveying a sensation as

if he should fall to preces - upon motion of the parts, a crepiter

all that is necessary to be done, is to confine the patient to one position, I that should be the most easy; I pers a roller round the pelvis, according to the nature of the case

Rels

in a case of the head form + are mostly obliqued occur nor frequently about the middle of the rels - the fractured ends of the ribs are generally very lettle displaced, because they are so strongly supported by the interestal nureles. His however is not always the case for we sometimes see the ends of the rels hap each other him left pales in ina pour de brat harten van dager voice the head : one from under the on our the of of the sease; he she for for occious mund be Source Men ingelies the underence to the former geren race of where I with when the shoulder I have in a musery white the interest the way of states of housing the painting in In Tereson acres the offician against in adverse down to our winds is among freit a few despose by stretown , his brandager in coursequeine of leaning) low I The new the look the conferred to The mucrous collecting on the tragini delistion thing This not uncomment of ecla evepties by applying the hand arther hand, when the rebs are in motion, this is owing to a discharge ofair, from the cavity of the Thorax into the cellular membrane a when in this stage, Amay be prevented by tying a bandage tightly over the Morrest over the part

Relis _ The rels are seldom fractured individually - Sometimes four or fevi are fractured at once to The most common cause of frac tures of the rils, are falls - or substances falling on us - I have seen many from the falling of masses of dist - They are commonly attended with great pain, when the frateent takes a long inspiration - or hacking cough is mostly a concomitant symptom - By applying the hand on the sede when the patienteoughis: The exeputation may be readily perceived: & if the lung be wounded, the patient expectorates abloady mucous, an also passes wito the eavity of the thorax - This when it takes place only in a small degree, is of no consequence. There well be a small enegedarity or angle at the place of fractive. If you preson the angle, it is favenigalor shape, I gives a crack. ling noise - Sometimes a swelling of the body takes place, call. ed Emphysema - His occasioned by the ari passing from the lung into the cavity of the Meura, which a very expiration, esserto the cellular substance, I sometimes makes its way over the whole body - When the Emphysema is partial, a cloth we twith brandy, may be applied to the part to orifine with a roller - De Hunter has published an account of the treatment of such cases, in the 2nd volume of the London medical observations, which Twould advise you to read. Asometrines becomes necessary to make a puncture ento the cavity of the otema, to discharge the our when this is done, it should be between two sound rebs, or else we may let the aci to the fracture, I convert Neuto a compound one it shows

Bulis of from the fulling of markets of died - Hely and come · long in renormal is to be a hour over of is mostly a conconidant + then respiration is carried on wholy by the diaphram -& which is the most troublesome symptom - Nis prevented in some measure by this bandage - A should be hept in its place by shoulder straps aire tometime a swelling of the lady take place all . For or covering by the our paper from the en with the reducing of the Person which wherein expression + sometimes, the raily, the fracture is man opposite ducetion (very) Aslopes oblequely from below foutwards, aperards Jenwards - again Nis sometimes fractured near the stein + at others, the rarely at the acromion of the ocapula "They are generally easily discovered, because the bone is thinly covered with muscles The street on to direct ange the our wither thereis don't be between two down it with on close we rowyled

bedone moreover, mederay between the steinen Ispino.

It frequently happens, that the wound withe lung is so small,
that the bone unites like a common fracture - the aci withe
cellular betwee maybe let out by punctures if it become necess
ony. Tho it never produces inflammatia, as I showed when
treating of evorends - In the Intellement of fractured rils, a wide bandage should be passed round the
thorax, so as entirely to prevent the motion of the rils. I great
inflammation supervene, treatities Princemonia. For
the cough, which often remains sometime, the patient may
take a spermaetti meitere; or a solution of gum arabic
in water, combride with a portion of landarium sometimes
small doses of liquid landarium alone, are useful. In
about three weeks, umon will have taken place between the

Bt of the Claricle - The clavele is most frequently fractured about the middle; the generally slopes from the Scapula mirard to downward - When it is broken in the middle, a displacement of the scapular portion takes place dward ward I forward - with seldom any displacement of the Menul part - the former being most commonly below the latter; the weight of the arm occasions the feist, I the action of the prectoral muscle the latter - Respecting the length of the bone, its shortness may be attributed to the action of the pectoral muscle - If the clavele be broken with the ligarence of states connection with the ligarence of the states connection with the ligarence of the states connection with the Coracovid process, it cannot

the the elbowis moved upwards, a motion of the ends may be observed - the patient will lean on the upwed side of always try to support the arm on something -

a ver en en bei est un te a fen in aftendemme sometime

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The way the four trees are a state of the st

the said to receive the week for the said the sa

+ androse Pary tho; furthreated Nin this way -

+ you should feel the pulse to see if his not too light. The aun should not be prefed too hard on the pad it might prefo the vefols under the arm too much -

be displaced, I is frequently overlooked by the surgeon _

This circumstance should be well remembered, for by benois
overlooked, the little motion it is allowed, may prevent its head
eig, I produce an allocefs, I thereby cause a compound fracture.
But fit be broken with a middle, the excitus may be easily felt,
upon causing a motion of the aunt - a patient with a fractured
clavicle cannot raise his aun - be hervise the shoulder on the
side of the eigeny, will be much lower than the sound one.

Treatment the

breatment of fractures of the claveile has been greatly imporwed by Desacelt - I ownerly they used to set the frateent on a
stool, I cause an assistant standing behind him, to place
his knee between the tratients shoulders, I take hold of his show ders with his hands, to feelt them back, for the furpose of
making extension - Compresses of tow were then applied
under the arms, I a boardage was passed round over the shout
der I under that of the other, in the form of a segue of of the patunder that of the other, in the form of a segue of of the patunder that of the other, in the form of the pretend muscle
of treatment, there is nothing to prevent the pretend muscle
from pulling the scapular portion of the bone downward, I
under the steinal one - I believe this is the present treatment
in England - This su ethod is however of no services after
oled with one great inconvenience - viz- excordation of the author
I shall now speak of Desaults method - To prevent the

I shall now speak of Depaults method - To prevent the scapular part from property below the sternal one, a pleaget or pad of folded linen, should be applied under the own I seemed by a roller. This roller should be passed several times round

to daylated " infrience and by our who had by the day in you account day a should be on a reason beach for the line que la de de la la la la la conflica es la companal mais proporer en la clarify and carrete said for the shortes on the are of the regions and however, love that the sound stace. + To preventary disagreeable senotations from the long continued contact of the frontsdiscounted his heards to few of their Sach for the hundress of in the mean of a translan to be had a direct or received over the color the Henry And a Whatever they while hime at the early

the body to prevent its slepping down - The pad enables the ourn to act as a lever to the clavele, I effectually prevents one fragment from papering under the other - The feed may be of musler or flammel, the latter answers best another ban dage is to be applied round the body over the aim, drawing the elbow close to the body - q. S. to heep up the extension of the clavicle- it should have one or two turns under the wrist, to support the weight of the fore arm - or a strip may be passed round the wrist & princed to the other bandage to support the weight - Or piece of soft flannel or linear should be fileced between the wrist of the body - The weight of the arm should be supported next for this purpose an africant should take hold of the ellow, I push the arm upwards; this done about dage is to be passed round, in form of figure 8, beginning as follows __ lay one end on the breast, has over the fractured bone, under the ellow, exewands a crofs the breast, under the sound axilla, obliquely across the shoulders, over the fracture, down the fore part of the our, I acrofs the back, to the place of beginning - I repeat again - Then feel if the cerculation goes on in the aun - a compress diffehed in complorated spirits may be applied on the agost fracture - The bandages should be continued about four evects, by which terme the umon will have taken place - the I would advese to continue them one week longer, as the union is very weak. Scapula_the symptoms of a fractioned scapiela, are, a drouping of the shoulder,

Tometimes the coracoid sometimes the acromion process, but generally the lower part, called the angle is fractured when the acromion process is fractured, it is pulled down by the weight of the aum, it is commonly occasioned by heavy weights fallingarily Munaybe easily discovered, by its beinghulled down as said above, or it may be fellby the hand, being thinly covered with muscles. have takes place when the arm is raised upwards - It is replaced by raising the os humeir upwards, so that the head may press against the scapula dby this means raise the fractured bone -

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hold of the other head he am winderda this down about

the unight to fire of soft flarmed as lines oriented to

+ sometimes in a fransveise but more generally in an oblique decection -

+ The patient has great from at the part intransverse fractures there is commonly but little trouble in reducing the fracture - If the two ends are notalready in their place they are easily brought so - but when oblique are not we easily managed, the bares are drawn past each other by the action of the muscles -

peun, terepetus - The acromeon process is sometimes broken, the not often; but whenever this takes place, it is to be treated exactly after the same manner, as fracture of the clavecle - Thuay be replaced by preshing the arm exeward; the forearm may be bent on the humerus, the bandage passed as before described_ The drefsings should be continued about 6 weeks - Inever but once, saw any other part of the scapula fractured, I that was nearly extets enferior angle, stransversely from the base to The enfeuer costa - This fracture was easily discovered by rub being the fenger along the costa - I when the scapula moves the lower fragment remein still - When fractures of this part of the scapula ocean, twhen the lower angle is broken off. it is drawn a little downward of forward, by the action of the seratus major anticus musele ... while the superior is drawn upward by the Teres major _ To remedy this, the hand should be brought forward, to the other shoulder, which draws the scapula round, so that the broken edger well come into contack with that of the freignent - Bandages should be passed round the arm I shoulder, to se cure the motion of the arm, I keep New this position, I to prevent its moving the secepcila.

of the Os Humeri

This is most frequently broken about the middle when they happen about this place, there is no difficulty in ascertaining their situation - the patient cannot raise his arm, nor use it in any degree; it likewise will bend in any direction, te feetermin be made, the crepitus may readily be felt - all africtant should

parenter of the account proof isometric broken there ofter , butterless on this takes place it is to be betwee silve · actly often the same manne a protein of the clavele . Honey to reputer a to president the arm aparant. The forcas and to bent on the human the dandage paped as before described The direpany thrould be continued about to excelse Inverse but once, our any other part of the deapula fractured, o that was + the splints should now be applied the landage brought down again over the splints - one on the anterior, posterior, doutoide of the ann - when the brudage is applied only round the part, it stops the circulation of causes swelling below. had of the ocapula ocean, but in the laws angle whether off it is drown a little downward of forward, by the relies of the seratus mayor anticus muscle - while the supreme diam upward by the Teromajor - Toremedy the the hand + when the bundages are applied, feel the artery at the wrist of they are not too tight tood with that of the freeze went - Burdayer should be feefered occured the and detrouldents accine the motion of the any hay I'm this position , I't prevent its moving the scapela. the tis Willrelie This is most prequently brother about the undelle when the happen about the place, there is no stefficetty in carical annually seteration - the patient campbones his arm per essect on any timproperly called a fractive of the sech wonder casely distingues led as a fracture atthemiddle of the bone, owing to an extravasation of blood which sometimes takes place to causes a swelling -

score hold of the Condyles, bending the elbow, & drawing it a little way from the body, to put the muscles in a greater state of relaxation: another assistant should take hold round the patient, under the axilla - or take hold of the opposite aim to make a contra-extensión - The surgeon should thentake hold of the am, I place theends of the bone, in contact: This done a roller should be passed round the arm from the eller to the shoulder, it should be pretty tight, making a moderate presoure, the not so tight as to stop the circulation - Hice splints are sufficient to keep the fragments in their proper situation -They should be of paste board - These are to be secured by another bandage - The forearm now remains to be supported . this is done by a slerig, or by passing a broad roller round the body; having previously made a comperes or pad to apply under the own, for the purpose of making the side level, for the support of the accent - The bandage to effect this entention, be gins at the opposite side, passing under the hand, over the elbow, round the body; other pursuing the same courseagain - at the end often days we should examine the limb; the errior at this time will be so soft, that if any displacement may have taken place, I may be easely remedied - By the end of 4 encelasure may generally omes the bandage - If the fore arm swell much eve may reprap the bandage from the ends of the Junger - This is seldom requisite Sometimes the Os Humei is fractured usa its head: the patient complains of pain, whom every motion of the arm; peressing the arm against the side causes fraim

seens pold of the condesses, budung the allowed do unionig it is letter was from the wely to perthe arrivales in a greete state of relaxation. On other aprila tobered take hald overed the patrich under the arillo or take holes of the appointe our to una he in courtra- extression - The surgeon secret the take hold of the come, I place the enderofter bow in contact: This done a valle should be proped sound the and from the clim to the developing to show the highest graph and heigh muchings and dead prefer the not so teglises to stop the ourestation - There explain are sufficient to heep the groundert in their perfect ocher hour They drow little of fracto house of these as to be seened by an other bounday . The foresum never remember to be supported . This is done by a sterry on by proper you broad nother round this tand the depression is lower down, than in a luxation The oughor to of the account the bandone to effect this intention be give a the epproved and prefer present the hours one the eller round the looky other formany the same courses you and often day in should comment claude the armon at this time with he was fit his his free common frame taken blow it may be couly our edicate try the end of it ence have oney generally ound the Condage - Athe fore arm swell much warray owner the handay from the ended the Junger this is selden negensete Constance the O'S Relevelle is proclaid was to beaut. The parter borighter in it have apon ony souties of the acres , keeping the air against the section of air

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The lower fragment is enivard, toward the thorax, in must cases. In ever saw a case where it was either before or behind - If it be inward the elberstands off from the body: if outward the the elbow stands bends in toward the body - when the lower fragment is en toward the thorax, a pad should be applied close up in the acilla, between the arm I side, to heep the bone en ets night situation ___ JNactures near the head of the Os humai, have sometimes been taken for levations -Lby trying to reduce the supposed lucation, have done considerable mischief, by civilating the sunounding soft parts, were sometimes to produce suppuration - This mischief may readely be arreded, by placing the fingers on the axilla, wherewe shall be able to feel the end of the frequent, existed of the round head of the bone - Sometimes the lower freignens pecps its setuation, I the patient cannot use his ann, eve are unable to tell the precise of lace of fracture - but by extension I counter extension being made, the crepiters may be fell by upon bending the ann - His of great consequence, toascertain, whether the humerus believated or fractured, for if the lat ter, I the lower piece be enward, the patient cannot rotate his am as usual, if it be suffered to heal so _ Treatment_ for fractures of the head of the bone, begin the bandage at the corest I wered it to the shoulder, after the extension I eventer exlension have been made . The splints should then be cepplied - two of these will be sufficient if they are broad -

The love frage to be some the and for though an implement is where I the is the war in a state at the happy to the stay fighter the we will the elliend to a light formation beet i frostward him The live strings to and in their in the list had a to the land for your wire, then and the othering to feed the self beauty had to except in the minited letter in the arm payof to heap the forin the conference was the problem were the heard The Exterior have some levine best of of presention The Verlage to reduce the adversaries for extens peace of one connects rath window of by lead to the of the second agraphy with some Frenches to from dear suffering the . The more than furnisher in del be neverted by coming the proper as the needles where that to all to feel this end ofthe frage when done of the acoust bear of the bon some land the land fragman the said so the sold of the said con in sold in the said of the sa unostricted the prising floor of pasters but of the Book to cottonion have made the week his may be fell to и вы выменя выбрания и выпраментов сентрений высо a the wire fire herein and the pattern farmetone him Mathing to he dee The hat of the last begin the nandogen the comed francish with the strain were in the the wire find francis to in leaven been bless appear as the Heller signification from

but theree of they are nanow applying one before, another on the upper side of the aum some on the herider part of it - these are to be secured by a roller - The lower fragment is to be tack tout by means of a pad; which is best made of a piece of flammel, felded up & placed under the am - this pad answers the place of a splint: This being done the arm is to be bended at theel bow, I seemed by a broad roller - Sprefer the roller - as aleng admits of los much motion - In about for fercehs, the bones well have united, thoreve should examine it at the end of ten days; by which true the eachymosis, which frequently appears, in consequence of the blood refsels being upmed by the broken fragments, well have competetely subsided; I we are better able to judge of its proper situation - Sonce sawa case where there was so much ecchymosis, that I could not feel the bones at all - Defrault advises when the effersion is great, to make a free incision down to the fractured cavity, I discharge the fluid; but this veriders it a compound gracture & should not be done - The natural process of absorption well mostly remove it - If however at the end of three of four months, it be not absorbed, a small puneture may be made ento the cavity, todis charge the flerid - By this time the bone well have united, teve shall avoid changing the fracture ento a compound one - as soon as the operation is done, the edges of the preneture should be broughter contact with another in plaister, so that the evound may unite by the furtiritention -The humerus is also sometimes fractured trans

but here of they are now on opplying our before another on the appearance of the arm tone on the hunder past of the Moureaute to secured by a notice - The lower fragment is to be help lout by revenue of expade, which is bist made of freis of flainnes, for ded up I placed under this aim - Theoper annew the place of a splend: This being stone the oun is to be bended at the el bow, bocaud by a broad willer " Herefor the roller as a ling admits of two much motion - In aloud four furchashie has + as there is danger sometimes fanchylosis, dif de should take place of the aim rendered rigidly stiff, it would be less inconvenient in this posture than when in an extended position approved in consequence of the bloode forts brong injured by The broken propulate, with have completely dulinded; I we an better while to furtge of its proper solunties - Some sours car when their was so sound certagenoses, that I could not feel the bours what - Defractil activision where the effection or grant to unake a free unciona dover to the fractioned courty devolug + whentrated in this manner, the aim is sometimes a little dis figured, this is done by the angles formed by the fore arm themeus being inverted voy when the arm is extended the angle at the elbow, when in an undisfigued state, is upwards; I wa disfigued state, istuined down - To prevent this, Sextend the and before the union is complete, skepp Now with two splints rate cuved, untill the cure is complete ____ thall avoid changing the fraction with a compromiser - as soon as the operation is clove the cologist the president secured to broughter contact with authoris plaister on that the owned may unto by the probander toon -The Members of wise sometimes forestand brain

transversly near the condyles, I sometimes longitudinally at the same time so as to seperate them - When the condyles an are fractured en this way, by taking one fragmenter each hand, Imoverigthem backward forward, we can easily perceive the crepitas - if only one be freetuned we can discover it in the same way - Besides this the parts are so thenly covered, that the fessure may be easily felt - Thewe already said, that when the elbow joint is concerned in the injury, it is right to lacep the arm flexed - the forearm should be rendered in capable of motion, I after the fragments are placed right a bandage wrapped round the ellow, beginning about the middle fore arm, I extending to as for up the own - To fex the fore and two splents in the shape of an I each forming right angles, should be applied, one over the internal condyle, the other over the external one: Then two more bent splints are to be applied, one anterior on the bend of the elbow; the other posterior, or over the olecranon -These splints are to be secured by bandages - The splints that extend along the forearm, should reach as far as the wrist way motion of the forearm displaces the fragments, I must be prevented by a bandage - at the end of the days we should take of the drefsings, I examine the limb; at the end of ten days more the dressings should be again removed the aim gently flexed. after the twentieth the drefsings should be taken efferenday I the arm flexed, to prevent stiffness of the joint ... The Olderanon is sometimes fractured, I is mostly caused by falls on the elbow, it is always transverse - The patient is unable to extend the

bearingered was the countyles from deine long tudenally as the same land so arts separate them When the condition an proclaid in the way by taking our programment in carling In our phere buckward from a wiene carly of ceing the confection expenses fractured on our descence it in the same way Berele the the part are to thendy covered that The felgence maybe casely fell , There already said that when + a fracture of the coronard procession race occurrence. Ineversaw but one instance I that was in a small girl, I first thought it was a luxation, which it is very apt to be mis -taken for, but on exemising the air, Newas the own out of place, but on bending it again, it was reduced In this case I succeeded by bending the arm moderately, of preserving of ferrely in that state, untill the care was completed wheel, one over the internal condule othe other over one Then two more bank of election of to be applied, one anderson on the bonder the ollow, the other postegos, or over the oleconomer They oplinte are to be or + oftene even than any other bone on the body - but it does sometimes happen, from receiving a blow on the arm, which aimed abanother fear of the body o which I would receive by holding up to defend the trody from injury, or it may be broken by falling acroso some hard body to end of the old de frage d'exament le bless le cel the conduction days doctions should be again removed to the com gently flexed after the law beth the do good should be take offerends of the same flered, to prove to deffer of of the point Aleranon is someterina practional transmitte coursed by falls on the otherse it is a livery transverse . This pales I is unable to extend the

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foreain, because the triceps musele which extends theam is inserted ento the detached fragment - The upper fragment is cloaver a little upward by the contraction of the muscle, & you may move it from side to side - I retetment The for earn must be extended, the process being placed in its situation, is to be seemed by bandage, beginning at the wrished wending to the shoulder - When the bandage has getten near to the elbow, the sugeon must feel of any portion of shew has slepped between the divided ends of the bone .. The bandage is then to be continued on - a splint should then be applied on the anterior part of the arm to prevent flexion - after tendays we may examine the state of the fracture, tafter the twentieth day we should remove the dressings daily, I gently flex the au to prevent steffnels, which sometimes happens - The drefsnigs should be contrined about 15 days after, till perfect union takes place. In + which does to in o weeks - Of the Forearm_ The of the Forearm_ The

bones of the forcem are frequently fractured, the Redices much of tener than the Ulna, the whoe being very seldom broken alone. The ractices is most commonly at the wrist when the when is not broken with it. No difference here can be seen between the length of the Radius. All the difference that can be seen will be an angular projection at the fore part of the wrist. The fracture is commonly so low, as to be taken for a luxation. The sengeon will put the arm in a sling, I union will take place causing an engly projection, I the patient cannot so tate the arm as usual. We may distinguish between them by the

gorcains, because the tracips muscle which extends theam is enjoyed ento the Holosol of gragment - The upper fragment * aslo distinguished by the lower part of the fractured bone following, the wrest in comotions, by being attended with excitation when moved by a depreprior prealment he for earn must be celeveled othe forest being placed in to + fit is very much disfigured . The ends never ride each other - can be plainly herceived on extending the own the patient is unable to provate & sufurate the hand ... to the allier the one gon much feel of any portion of the has stepped between the devided ended the love The bandage esther to be continued on - a spile I should him be applied on The protection for the arm to prove there on tifle the day in may cramme the state of the practice, to fee the twentiethe day we Thousand moder of surge daily safethe blee the aim to present + but the fust bandage should be applied loosely, for if too tight, the ends of the radius telna will pressagainst each other of forever of a prevent both superintion sprombeing performed tome on the auteur of the other on the posterior part of the arms Atten than the teline, the when being o'ver sold on mohen alone * Hevel, Newould destroy the intention of their application, which is, to heep the time bones asunder, by prefing the soft parts between them - examine Nabout the in airgula projection at the fee part of the word on marches lever aste to lather for a heralion. The seen * bags of chaff should be interposed between the splent farm We an a dictinguish betwee their by the ander trees

crepiters, beet besides this / evbich cannot always be fell eve may know by the tuberele at the lower end of the radius, not being opposite the styloid process as asural of the uliva as usual + It sometimes happens however, that both are broken at the same place - Whenever this happens, the patient cannot flex his aut - the crepitos may be felt the aim bends at the place of fracture - of there will be a lateral depression, caused by the bones being brought nearer together _ Treatment_ To bring the deveded ends into contact of place, an afristant should take hold of the elbow, another of the hand, I make the necessary extension - Whele the extension is making, the surgeon may replace the ends of the bone wethoutary differelly - by taking hoto of the arm, I squeezing the flesh in between the bones, so as to prefother out ... The enteropeous ligamen swell prevent them from being presed too far out this being done, a bandage is to be applied, beginning at the wrist textending up to the ellow. care being taken not to move the ends of the bone - two splents should then be applied, which should be wide than theam, I should be of fein materials - paste toard without being west answers very well - They should be covered with softlenen, Lettered to the ends of the fengers . The splent on the back part of the forearm should be applied with the upper end below the elbow, or else the patient well punch himself whenever the arm is extended - a voller is to be proped round the splints The forearm supported by a bandage, having care to keep the

crepities but bardes this feele che commot always to fell me may defter radices, and being + Talways leave the thumb exposed, to ascertain whether the bandage is too tight of the thumb swellsany Nistoo tight + They are commonly brused very neich when they are fractured a grating may be perceived blace of practime - other and be a lateral depropor come by the love being brought means together + may be diotinguistics from a levation by a cripitation when the aids are moved on each the + we should heep all the furges at rest by splints - even when the parts are very much injured we should always try to make a cure without amplitation . It Thy sic has seen a complete one byplacing their its proper situation week her out - The outer proud Egamin our le proven them in being for god to la out this being done a bandage a to be of head, beginning at the engineered attention to the elbour care being taken not to more the ends of the bone - teva aplene + The fracture is mostly oblique, but sometimes transverse - there is mostly among alar projection before were very will - Thoughould be covered with ought and eleral letter buch of the funger - The welling on the buch for # the injured sichois sometimes 3 or 4 inches shorter than the other - the in transverse fractures there is no shortening of the limb, the ends of the bone supporting each other the forearm supported by a bandage having care to keep the

thumb uppermost, or the patient well not be able to rotate the our as usual, efet be suffered to head in another position - at the end fabout four wechs union will have taken place, ___ The Millecurpal Bottles are sometimes fractured - The extension can be made by pulling the fengers . two spelints are sufficient ... one on the fore part fore on the back part of the hand, secured by a roller. The hollow of the hand should be filled with soft line or two The Mallerals are someternes fractured - They are easily replaced I secured by four small splints, placed one at each side, La roller passed round them to small pieces of adhesive plaister sometimes answer very well, enough one should be taken, not to make the bandage too tight, as the blood refels are so small, that they may be easily comprefed; which would stop the cerculation, the destroy the junger by mortification . -Of the Os Felmoris_ Fractures of the os Fernores occur most frequently about the modelle of the bone - sometimes at the Trochanters - & sometimes at the

of the os Fernores occus most frequently about the muddle of the bone - sometimes at the Trochanters - I sometimes at the Nech - If it be fractured at the muddled the fracture be oblique, it will be considerably shortened, the ends of the bone paping each other, in consequence of the contraction of the musels. The patient cannot move his leg, complains of pain - the thigh bends at that place, I upon motion the erepitus may be discensed - Besides this the limb will be distorted, the loss treining outwards - I when one portion of the bone passes over the other, it will produce a lawne with some tension at that place - the lower fragment is mostly under

made to superior with the to practice second and the state of the state of the and a rough of the wife in the colon and the property as " in the my april to the second desired the second of the second of the second The second of the Alle the State of The the total are some deer a practice of in This college was a be in in the second me in the second second in the second in a feel the said the partition of the White one with the said of th as represented the land whitech freely freely freeling to Same from the thirt of her is always and a proper of a safe of her bearing and or over orient the should be less on the for the health and + some have advised the body to be fastened by the shoulders to the head of the beach of being the foot of the affected limb to the fool of the bed, by bands, I thento cettered the limbs heep Aso, butthis is an extremely painful way, I cannothereserve the bones in their place - others have proposed to bring the offected lines, along the side of the sound one, I beind one to the other, so asto make the sound side achas a splint to the other - another me Misd, is, by Bring the legover the edge of the bed & hanging except to the foot to the first the state the flee week from a could be the testing to the testing a sounded to I in this position the patient rests only on two fevents, very the specie of Pleum to houlde. It has been uged by some, that this is an easier posture for the patient, them when on his back - but Thave seen this put to the test, by trying both frosteres one the same person who had his thigh fractioned twice, one he was treated by putting him on his back of the other time on his side - he gave a mort decided preference, tother on his back with his lumbs extended. his the last and the destroited his to believing reclaimed to when to person after the paper to the other start forestreet a to

under the upper one behind The Manner en which fractures of the wones have been treated is very various - I shall at present shew youthe method, which is now most commonly in use - The extension I counter extension being made by abistants, the bone is replaced by the Surgeon, thort slips of muslin or leven are placed under it, and broughtover so as to decufsate each other, forming the many tailed bandage - a splent is then to be applied at the posterior, I another at the anterior part of the thigh - these splints are thin preces of cedar gleced on leather, save secured by pieces of take teed round, one at the upper of the other at the lower end - Two bags of straware then to be applied one on the winde which is shorter of the other on the outside, both of which one to be seemed by take _ To prevent the foot from teerning out, a bandage is primed to the viside bundle paped round the foot & again permed at the outer part . This is I believe the present mode of treatment in London - It is however inconvenient - Mr. Pott supposed the shortness of the line, which mostly happened was owing to the muscles beingeria state of tension, when the lamb was straightened out: I there fore ordered the patient to be on the enjured sede, I have the thigh drawn upward towards the body, I the knee bent thereby place the muselesen a state of relacation - But this will not be found to answer for often the ends of the bones well entate the muscles, causing them to contract envoluntary & displace the bones - Besides we cannot ascertain the length of the limb since measuring from the anterior spinows process of the Sleven (in this position) es very wacurate _ again The postere is very encomfortable, I the patient is notable to be on

and the upper on the war i the main a which fratise of trades wave been treated is now are ever a Streated for work stone you the mother's which is several ordering when we the esternie! & country columns rengenade in a portait, the love is or placed by the durgeon; show sleps of musles or time in e placed under it with broughtour so as to seem poste so challe, bonne the many lailed hundays - a splint or thin to be appoint at the posteron , dan then at the actions part of the thingh here spelent are their properties do glocal or hather, bor stode stelly person of tope bedround, his at the expertise of the lawer and ilevalues of strawns Then to be explained one on the winds which is started the other or " The outwide, both of which are to be seened by tape - To fire all the fact from terring out a bandage whereast to the ende bender people was in his food sugar former as the vista part - This is I by levery her forest housedo of treatment in landon . It is however encourage of the Collon speed his sweeter spethe leaden but mostly happened is a current to the inscrette free guster state to obtain on when he land was straightened to a sheet fastened over the matrals - the bed should be narrow love and the loody I the house bearless the with place the wind will a state of relaxation - Suthin well not be found to another + where the patients limb is tolay -+ necha piece of paste board laid on this piece of linen, to apply to the back party the thigh-

tered things, by the invention of the long splint - I now sowyou Defracts treatment viz - The bed should be made of ferri boards, covered with a matraf, of the patient should have but on e fullow under this head, to prevent his slepping downwards - There are several parts of his drefnings - Ist - From tape strings laid on the bed to one pist above where the have will come - tone pist below it - one at the upper part of the thingh, to one at the anale - Ind. a price of muslin or line to wrap the splints in, this should bear der at the outside, having the a cute end at the outside temper bandages, longerweigh to reach round the

his orde solong to direct his objective continued for his patricum be on his track of to have his tright oleg to grapt on a more from some what like the ord of a usery, a that the number he referred hillhe every time the lied from is part under him the land will be displaced To present this a son of Mr. James lande, has contraced a double bed in the pullice to level the upper one, which must from wround hole out theory to led the force paper to the pan which is placed un der it is hate to be felled with a custion, made to fed it - but the a very complicated thank to be find our of the there fore very object conable - He however has anade an influence and a lector days having hear shorten and the above described manner, which his limb may be examined by just opening their at the top underged in turbing is tell the is mode howive an found to be in course in the securing a fractural ferriores - The lady naturally descended the love extremeter, when the policides to realist in this manner, t moderately tight - the bandage does not preserve the bones in their place mechanically, but by prefing on the muscles heeps thematease, of by that means prevents convulsioned twitches of the limbra oby supporting the vefocls, swelling is prevented. Repair to treatment my the bed should be made of few boards. covered with a matrale, the peter I divid them but on a fallown + The block is an improvement of D. James Hutchison _ bed one pisto bow where her have will come - I on probeton it : orie at the upper part of the things, I come at the autile a piece of musles or leving to wrap the spleads in this ship let bear de asthe on laide having the a ente end at the on tride suffer and a 3. Heif handage lang comigh to reach round the

thigh, laid with the edges in contact, or so as to lapa lettle on each other reaching from the perencum to the huce - 4th a sell handherchief, laid so as to come under the perincum, Lacrof the Pelvis, to make the counter extension - The patient may then be laid on them, upon his back _ 5th a short splint of the length of the thigh, to be placed on the authior part of it a small piece of leather spread with adhesivo plaiste, I laid on the Perineum - The hair previously shaved off) to prevent excorration from the counter extending handkerchief - 7th another handher chief to be passed round under the heel, I decripated at the top of the foot, brought below it tied, to make the extension - the same caution is here requisite - 8th a shortsplent to go on the inside of the thigh, La long one to go on the outside, to make the extension - The extension of counter ettension being made, the bones placed in their right setuation, the short bandages are to be applied to The long splint. rolled reper the linear placed for that purpose, is now to be applied to keep up the extension - The excervated larger endgoes under the axella, the holes next it are to receive the counter extending handher chief for seewing it - the hole in the other end receiving the extending one, after passing over the block, which we see in reviewing the splintedgeevise - intended to heep the foot straight I make the extension dich by under the foot, in a straight line with the timb - The other short spluit is to be rolled withe same manner, to reach from the primeum to the sole of the foot - Notwethstanding the splents are wrapped in the lines, there well be when they are applied, some vacuites which are to be felled up with bags of ohoff; these are to be laid

Strings large with the edge in concern wave of land letter + to eccusions pain, I by preforing too hard upon the small refsels interrupts the circulation of will produce mortification - apply the extending bandage the first time so as not to occasion pain -

between the splints sleg - sto fet the leg, to heep it steady seasy chaff is prefered, because it can be moved from one place to another. The short splint is now to be applied on the anterior part of the thigh. The four preces of tape are teed round the splints in order to keep them still feiner - Or wede bandage is passed over the long splint I round the body two or three ternes, which prevents any motion - In this way ettension of counter-extension are completely heptup, the patrent heaving many points to reston, by lying on his back, rests casie Than in any other posterie - We should now examine the length of the limbs - if the fractured one be too short, increase the extension -I when the bandages get slack, they should be tightened - The fractured ends of the bone, should not be drown so as to come in contact at feist, when there is violent contraction of the museles, for of the extension be greatenough, to overcome the force of the muscles, Awell cause greatex correction - But by keeping up a moderate extension for a few days the muscles yield to the force, dave easily The splent now generally in use, is not the one originally proposed by Mr. Defraulken its primitive form, but considerably altered - That one wented by him, come only to the upper part, or fune of the Rum, fextended a small way below the foot - The inconvenience resulting from the transverse position of the counter extending stay, which almost always prefsed the upper fragment outward wanted remedying - Therefore lengthened the splent so as to reach up to the axella, by this means, the place for securing the counter extension, could be brought to a straight line with

+ I A may be made to achstell more so, by passing a bandage, round the opposite of the body, of tying one end, to the extending bandage on the posterior, of the other to the anteror hart of the body, I thus drawing them in the direction of the body - the advantage of this is, that it fulls more in the direction of the thigh, than Desaults; his by acting more trans vewe, is apt to draw the superior fragment outwards, by that means can be the thigh to remain bent often, when cured - another defect in Deformette is, that the whole force for extension, wapplied on the perineum, they this means is aft to accasure inflammation of troublesome abocefs, this is avoided by the bandage acting in the manner Thave described, in the direction of the things, falso by having the splint to extend up to the axilla _ The bones unite in for swecks _ toron falling on the Trochanter major - the timb is sometimes an inchita half shorter Man the she one - The direction of the fracture is commonly oblique, from below to outwards, upwards trimwards; therefore the lower part is drawn up by the action of the murcles. + the patientis unable to tuen of upword ~ care furth carrie good The option toward generally in one is within our origin be your by me to parather to promite found have considerate had on evented by him com only to the upper part or dienced for Jenne some and asserve way become fort - The incommence or selling you he beareness process of the country mulast when year of commencer person had in a gray a special men + or of the foot is taken hold of frotated, the os fernoris instead of performing the centre of motion on the head, will do it on the Grochanters -

the limb + by placing a pad in contact with the axilla, a portion of counterextending force, might be supported, thereby prevent the galling of the Pereneum - Heis is particularly useful in women, when the were is very apt to get under the dressings dexervate the parts - When excoveration takes place it may be washed with a little brandy - this Thave found an excellent remedy -Mometimes fractures happen at the nech of the femus This may take place at the head of the Trochanter, or near the round head of the bone - or, the head toelf may be fractued within the legament The patient is often sensible of the crack, atthe custant thappens, I cannot rise from the ground, walk, or stand _ Tho Defocult mentions two cases where the patients could walk, the fragments had become so witerlocked __ The foot turns outward, seldom or never inevard: The this said sometimes to do so - The Jurgeon can fretty readily extend the lemb, if he is called in soon after the accident, but if a considerable time has elapsed, more force well be necessary; I have sometimes been compelled to bleed ad deliquium Quini _ The extremetics being brought in contact, the crepitus may be perceived - There is another circumstance, by which the existence of a fracture may be found; place your furgers on the great Trochante, then votate the lines; if the nech of the bone be broken, the volation will appear to be on the axis of the thigh bone, or, as if the bone revolved on a privat butifit be broken lower down, the axis well be thrown further off, the Trochanter well describe a much greater oucle. The edea of the thigh bone

he land a lap acception in contain the he will a specie decemperation of force might be without out on the contract of gothing of the remisered - The when territoring we follow women when the are exceeding his hydronder the deforing terror into the pails to the exercation to hespelace it was forwarded with a letter brandy this there found as well I received Wereten a fraction nopper as heaven of the form a gracture of the rich is sometimes difficult to distinguish, from a lucation of the hope joint, but we may discover which his by the following appearances - viz - In lucations the toes are turned unvaids instead of outwards, I great force is requisite to replace the bone, while, in a fracture it is easily done; when moved no cracking noise is heard . The femoris when made to votate, does not votate on the Trochanters, abin fractine, but on its head Before we commence the examination, the patient should be placed out is back, we should then feel for the superior anterior spinous process of the Hum, I lay a straight stick from one to the other, if the stick is exactly horizontal other werse making a rightangle with the spine, the pelvis is straight when this encumstance is not attended to it often occasions much embaranical from the patients raising the pelves on one side, conot laying straight in Ocel, of the ceby making the injured limb as long as the other we should proceed to apply the proper dieflings I machines, for heeping up permanentecterision in the same manner as is done in fractions of the body of the fernores, which is to be continued for 3 or 4 months - we should fust begin by applying the bandages to moderately tight, or conversion of the muscles might take place) I continue to tighter them during the cure-The who was been proughting contract the very bearing to proceed Theo warehis commandered which the violence of a fraction may be found; place you funger on the greet Trechante, the retate the land; of the neck of the bour be broken the intalion will appear to be on the acres of the things love, on an of the bon evendand on a present budifully be becken lower down the account be thrown for the station as well do orde o much graite ouch the tor down ward of forward -

revolving on a privot, well be strongest when the nech is fraction meanest to the Trochanter— If the limit be much inflamed we must decline setting it, until the inflammation has abated. Fire etures of the nech, I believe heal as soon, as of any other part of the bone; unless when they occur within the capsular ligament; I show seen one patient, where a fracture of this huid ded not write in 8 years—

Os we cannot always ascertain exactly fractures at the upper part of the thigh bone, it is righter all affections of this kind, to apply Defraults apparatus - I would be right to enform the patient of the danger, & difficulty of union, when fractures occur evethen the capesular ligament or even in any part of the nech of the bone - The drefsings should be continued, Defracels says, from fefty few to setty days -Thave seen but very few cases of fractives of the nech of the things bone; endeed Imay say butone - In this case the apparatus was taken off, at the end of six weeks, when the union was con sequently very soft - the patient could not walk formen a year, Istell levips - this patient was not old - I think only a sort of legament had formed between the divided extremetics. In every case therefore we should continue the dreforings according to Default ___ Contessions on the buttochs are some times mistaken for fractions of the nech of the bone - they may always be distinguished by the length of the limb being the same -Ametiones the Former is fractured lower down than the middle, just above the condyles; the lower fragment sloping obliquely upward & bachward - Whench is broken in this manner,

revolution on a forcet, well be stronged when the proof a fraction near who the Trochander of the land be much wiflamed on ment decline othering the until the inflammation has deate. + It is necessary to apply the bandage, beginning at the archief extending above the knee a thick pillow should be placed under the huce ~ legamented hours seen our patient where a fraction of this hand dod ned servete in 8 years (sow cannot alway assertan cracte fracturent the wife front of the though how considered will affection of this hund, to expel Dels weeth opposition. Theorete les noted to entire the paterns of the danger & differently of armon when fracteries occur within the copieded beganned over in any part of the week of the love - The dor found there be continued broken the for for lovering day . Trave secrebistery for case of fraction of the wish of the they low ; listed I may say but one - in the said he appreciant ever later off, at the earl of sex weeks when the seemon now on requestly very soft the patient could not evalle bruns a year dell leagh . This proteins even not ald ... I Thunk on ly a dor't of expanse that formed between the dinded extremen In overing case there fore on steveled continue the displange a conding 6 Orlessons on the tallochanson times wie atien for fractions of the most of the bone . They may always be distinguished by the length of his land being the mine-Mendiana the Allner a greatured lower down than the wind de juitation the condição, the lower broguend stoping diegaly aprovant stachward when it is botten as the man.

splints applied in this way on each side are sufficient. Deformatis apparatus answers this purpose very completely: a thick compress should be laid under the leg, to raise the lower fragment t

Object themselves are likewise seperated - Fractures of the thigh bone at this place are easily of satained - The thigh bends at the place, I the original is readily felt: The patient cannot bend his leg; I when the condyles are seperated, the original may be discussed by grasping the condyles with both hands, I must being them against each other - I never bestonce saw a case of this hend - this was at the hospital; but in this case the ettremetics of the upper fragment, preced thro the integerment, I made a compound fracture, communicating with the hands are here like wise sufficients — and one of the fractions shortly died - I plents on each side are here like wise sufficients — unite in for gweeks — I shall next show Diffarts

hornes method, which is certainly a very ingenious one, to sometimes answers better than Defraults— His principle object, is to make the extension toounter extension, fall in a straight line with the limb, I thereby avoid, any displacement by the extension— application of the apparatus—

another advantage is, preventing the foot from turing out words - Ore advantage in particular, derived from this mode of treatment is, when the fractured ends form an angle anteriorly: which by this manner of drefsing can be kept down completely by comprefses - you perhaps may suppose, a bandage withe would manner might do, but it will be found evisufficient -

Chelinterpole demble way in and not never from billy courts appearation around this furpose via completely; a thick compared shorted to land under the for located the laws from We time boards being practiced along the condition the on dula hemislera que lohe carrie se perated - prosoluis of the + But they are most commonly oblique at he placed the consistence readely let the patient one Personal to server the toudered and one at the organis because bodes connect by granher a the conductor until both hand freelibergthem against and other - Inter bestone saw a correct this period this every at the hospital the best and the cornection atterwater of the course fragment here the tentleding bried a compound in other communication with he have pour the patient dearladied - Select on evel oude and here lake never sufficient to + of the patientean walk sometimes fretty well ~ horn a mother wheeless cortain a soin the aniet o lette than Prisante street a to reach. The cettinged occurred attension of Strange I have well the him to I the So armid Rein distribuse med to the returns, capeter and other was a dies · thriether advantage is provented the foot from livering on undo the god a legal parteado deserrabiron the moderal to color when the smaller it and for no and districted which by this an anne of dispury can be kept dies . completely on comparted - you had also may suffer a bandore with en manua might do, but it will be found in mightineen

The chieferse of bandages next the thigh, is to prevent the rection of the muscles: and may likewise give some lateral support.

Fractures of the Leg_

These occur most frequently about the meddle, I when transverse, are accompanied with lettle or no displacement of the fragments ! but if the bones be broken obliquely, the lower fragments pass behind the upper ones, forming an Angle anteriorly - the lower ends of the lower fragments, being drawn backward by the contraction of the muscles - The Tiber is more commonly fractured, than the Februla - they occur sometimes at the upper end, near the head, sometimes near the meddle & sometimes, justabove the antale - Home bone only be broken, the other keeps den its proper situation - Hibe the Tebra, by grasping the levil above & below, thrying to bend the leg, the fracture may be as ecitained ... Het be transverse no displacement well take place - Souce had a case of this kind, when the patient, after having his limb dreped, I had been in bed for three days, felt so easing as to suppose I had been mistaken, I that his limb had not been broken; he therefore took off the drefsings, I began to walk about the room - The famely lekewise throught I had be really been mistaken - Being confedent of the existence of a fraction, I descred him to let me see him walk; he did so, but the bone forquently bent under her, he fell on the floor, I had nearly converted Neito a compound fracture - In all cases, by grasping above I below the fracture, and moving the lemb, the crepiters may be felt- When the februla is fractured, the crepitus may be felt on moving the foot Treatment

The cheefers of bandages with the there to prove the notions + or in this way - It have a narrow horrizontal bed - no have a broad board laid down ouit & a fullow laid on that the abandage of stupe - 5th a couple of splints made of paste board, we kin warm water laid longitudenal with the pellow, reaching, from the knee below the foot - 6th over these splints another bandage of strips - the patient is then laid on the table whom his back - extension of counterbeef alle towns be broken ellegerche the lower frequent frage When the upper one former of the angle and every - The lower ends of the love freed in enter freing drawn be change by the rection of the misself the flere of the second sont of the second of the end was the second some levision and the unodated sometimes, + by the picfoure of the bed clothes the limit about telow thrying to head the top, the prosteer may be as ectained - Hel be transver underflacement in a take place - " once had a case of this head when the patient after + The parts should be examined on the 8th protte day been broken; too their fore took off the do for you began to walk about the over - The for ely between thought That he really bear midaline Bear confeder dufter instern da fraction. description to let me see him walk; he don't so but the bone for qually bend under here, he felt on the food had many courses dente conform fraction . In all coon by growfung about I below the foreteen and movery the land, he orefutes may to felt to her the place is problemed, the conjuties may be felt an movement the foots the sound reatment

Treatment The leg is to be laid on a pullow after extension & colenter extension are made, I the fractured extremeties broughtents contact: a roller may be passed from the anhle to the knee - but as this cannot be easily opened to comerie the line - Sperefer the strips - Deering the application of these, the extension I counter extension should be heptup, by a sistants - two splints are then to be applied, one on the inside some on the outside of the leg, I secured by preces oftape-The splents should be of pasteloard - To support the leg, I peop et fern, two nanow boards are to be placed, one at the inside the other at the vertside, enclosing the pellowon which theleg vests, I to be secured by tape - Herbe left in this manner, the fook well fall outward & downward - a bandage penned to one side, prosed round the foot & secured to the other side, well prevent thisa cradle, or, en want of this, a couple of hoops, of a common flow banel, with about one their cutout of each hoop, I crossed in the smoddle, is to be placed over the lamb, to support the bed clothes -When the Tebead Februla are both broken transversely this answers very well; but when Oblequely an angle well be formed anteriorly, the leg will be shortened on account of the contraction of the mees cles - In these cases the extension decenter extension invented by Defrault, has been greatly improved by De Helchinson, whose method Inow showyou - The counter extension is made by two pieces of tape placed on the enside, I two placed on the outside of the leg: then a roller passed round them below the horce, so as to secure them in that setuation - This should

not be drawn tight, or else the legevill be aft to swell, in consequence

I renterent _ The by who be land on a pullow after colonies . tooler to retermon and made, the practioned alone interesting from a contact; a rate may be popul from the autho to the kine - Patar his cannot be ecosty opened to conview the land . Spirke the steeps a Lecung the opplication of him the extension I count a ceterina should be heplay, by a fixent two options as the total placed, one on The words son on the ordered of the legs seemed by freen flage The spelling through be of prosectioned - To support the leg. peop of ferm, the was in boarden to be placed, on as he ware The other at this certain, enclosing the petters on which heley rate to be seen to cope Hole lefter the many the not will fall outward decening it - a bandage frame bound paged row the foot some at the other side well page this in ever doffice a could of leader of a com * I the splints faither secured to each other, by tapes tied round their middle - in 600's days It maybe sometimes best to provide abox, day examine the limb to see of all is right the leg in it on a fellow; this box should be made by nailing the sides to the bottom, or what is better have them fastened on by hinges, that we may late them down appleasure, I examine the parts more conveniently; a footboard should be also provided, which should be lived with flamel, I have the fool confined to it, by tape, passed this holes madein it, for that purpose anadvantage in using this box, is that we can more easily raise the fool fleg when made necessary by inflammation or fever - Itwould be still more convenient to have a double bottom the apper one hollowed so as to fit the calf of the leg, of conferred to the bottom one belong by a hinge, but laying loose before so as to admit of its being raised with the legon it appleasure, without moving the boxing aball age or free por an of lage placed on the on * In man Depaults apparatus mightanowe very well - but in women we should always we the splintfustdescribed as the long one might offend their delicacy - this we should alway apply the short splent first, in mentoo, as it site which easier tis more convenient to the patient

of the superficial veins being perefed - a sell handhuckief which is best, should be passed under the heel, brought on top of the foot decenfrated, canced below, I tied, to make the extension_ Herejo bandages are to be placed under the lemb, enough to reach from the knee to the anale; the extension decrenter extension is now made by the assistants, while the Sengeon wraps the bandages two splints with holes enthis manner be applied, one at each side of the leg; these must be long enough to reach from above the knee, below the foot - The tapes on each side of the leg, are to be passed thero- the two smaller holes at the upper ends of the splints teed; while a ban is passed thero the larger one beneath the fool, & fastened by wooden peris - The celending handperchief is teed to the bar, by which means the extension is complete by heptup - Two bags of chafface to be placed between the legt the splint, one on each side, the leg supported by a pillow. The greatest enconvenience resulting from this mode of treatment, is the swelling of the leg occasioned by the bandage round the timee: The foot too, often swells, in consequence of the lymphatics being presed as well as the veeins - This mode of treatment well not do, when any considerable swelling or inflammation exists, as it will tend to encrease is - This is a good method, for compound fractions, as it can be easily opened to examine the limb, I to ap ply drefrings to the wound; I the extension & counter extension can be preserved, when the fracture is obleque .. In one instance, with this hand oftreatment, the limb swelled so much, that Swas obliged to omit, I use Depaults apparatus + formeting

+ altho both bones of the tegare commonly broken at the same time, yet sometimes only one is Athabmost frequently the Silva; then the Filula acts as a oplint preventing a displacament. I so of the Tilia when the Filrela is broken . The Tilia when fractured occasions great pain in the part, when taken hold of above I below I moved to motion of one or the other may be seen - itmayalor be felt, by passing the fingers along the bone - ta crepitation may sometimes be heard by morning the bones from the some to the Ouchetes the or were by the proportion as whate the decrees, were poshe banday a twe should apply the many tacked bandage then two paper splints, fastened on by a roller, then two wooden splints, blastly the box mentioned above been cash the foots factor in by wooden four - Whe returned from he dudy to take too by which mouth alone one to hearing two how of owners a state process is + which is the most common cause of the fracture - Ingenerally takes place, about 13 the length from the arch leto the knee - the fractured ends are diver in towards the Telia da defresoin is observed on the external part of the leg - the foot is likewise turned outwards + The astraglus prefring against the external maleus -* If this conordone, the ends of the bone morning about will occasion in flammation of probably an abscelowill form - abandage should first beapplied from the authle to the times, but only moderately tight - the splint thould then be applied, to reach from above the huce to the sole salong the side of the foot to preventary motion tatterly in the foot. The splints should be sidserahed in water, then applied to could by a bandage I the legis then to belaid on a pillow in the low after ap plying these diepings it would be adviseable in all cases, to well them with brandy or vengega. or with vericgar doil well suised - the applications serve to soften the shir spreventuiflammater In all cases of fractures of the leg the bed cloatties should be prevented from acting the foung whom the parts, by the provision laid down in page 102 -On the subject of Fractiones I would recommend you to read Defaults of Boyer as translate, withobservations by A Hartston the translator, the Satter work, I would recommend to your most careful period

fractures happening at this partidisplacement seldom occurs; but the goeistic very apt to swell the come much enlarged, to is often difficult to come — I have seen a case of this kind, where all the artific phlogistic remedies had been tried, as bleeding, purging, copping, the application of leeches to bestwith no benefit: which was and simply by extension to courte extension, the artific phlogistic regimen — The patient should be kepten bed a long time, as union does not take place soon to Mhen they happen at the knee, the len't should not be moved for four weeks; I the dreftings should be continued for six weeks; I then moved but little, and very conefully — When it is fractured at the ankle the same treat ment is ne celsary …

The Februa is mostly fractured at the lower part, mean the arche; but for them by a blow, it may occur at the place where the violence was applied to But the thebertain sometimes broken by an abolevation of the foot, the foot likewing lexitated; the reduction of it may be easily accomplished, by graspeng the foot to makeing extension — Hora fractured Hitherla the bandage should not be applied tight, for the same reason as in the forearm — Sursplints are to be applied at the sides of the leg, to steady the foot, as the care cannot be made, if the foot be allowed to move, because the lower fragment will follows. The motion of the foot — In about twenty feve days union with be effected. —

Ishall

continate Telenaportem man pollecharetend practice happened at the partidisplacement rollow comes with front is very apt to said the cours much contained to explan diffe + from a powerful contraction of the sunseles - One of the riders at the circus fractured his patella in Jamping upon a horse, which was circlently the effect of the contraction of the extensor sunseles. simply by cetrardra I count aliens, the Unite philogotroscy; was - The fraterist develt be pepter bed a long live popular does not take alor soon - Were haghappen with above the as certained, but sometimes they remain in contact, then it is somewhat more difficult, but we may discover the fracture, by feeling with the fungers it being thinly covered with flesh -The February waster from duncal then lower frank was the weekle; but froken by a blow abound you ather place where the violence was of plant - But the Helicitar sometimes broken by an obstaction of the foot, of the foot letrain Genested; the reduction of it may be carely accomplished, by your pengthe foot making aterior - Hora printered Helvila The bandage should ned be applied light for the abine reason + is extend the leg or other thing had bending the other glow the body s of the leg to steady the feet, as the come cannot be made, if the foot be allowed to move, because the love fragment and following The wisters of the foot - In about teventy funday unionis I shall

I shall next speak of Fractures of the Pallla Fractures of the Metella are commonly transverse; sometimes they are oblique; I I once sawone longitudinal - The transverse are generally occasioned by a violent extension of the leg; I the oblique Hongitudinal, by great external violence, as falling upon the knees - When a fracture of the Patella takes place, the truce becomes turned, I the exper fragment is drawn being feed cannot move to The patient cannot walk forward, because he cannot extend his leg, but can go backward dragging I after her When the leg is extended on the thigh, the upper fragment well sometimes, come in contact with the lower, and the erepitus be fell - In longitudinal fractures the fellencean be casely felt, the integuments are so their - derepites may be felt, by rubbing the parts upon each other -Treatment_ In

transverse fractures, bring the expect fragment down as mean as you can — The patient is to be laid in bed, I the trunk raised by means of pillows, so asto relax the extensorances cles of the legThe leg too, is to be elevated in the same way — When the patient is placed in this position, I the fragments are brot close, apply a bandage from the foot to the truce; an africtant then holds the upper fragment down, while the surgeon paper another bandage from the hip to the truce — The fragments being thus brought together; a comprefe is to be applied above the exper fragment,

I shall neet speak of formetwo of the Male Hill atelle an common between wene sometime they anothere it give saw on londludent + gr. Dovsey recommends two bandages tacked to the splint under the have obvought over each side of the patella where the known bloom the have begin always I the eight fragment addrain. aparanchy the contraction of the muscles, the love frequence being fired cannot more - the parent coming walk forman because he commenced this by bullian op lackscome do aring is after land to the legit order who had high the opper progressed well sometime scome in contact with the lower, mis the empeticister felter . In I to geter down front und his folymer in be carely felt the on Equinoction so the - sorgether may be tin sortowechs union by legament well have taken place felt by nullung the parts upon court transverse fra eleca, breughter apper fragment down as near on The patient with be land in bed the trunk on well by unearrow Welland so asto who the extension as in class of the time The leg to a to be elevated with a amound when the patient appearation the product the pregnent one book close apply a bandage from the food to the have; an apristant the holds the apper fragment down while the surgion paper and the bandage from the hip to the hime - The forgonients being their brought logether; a compressible to applicationed to exper praguent

La semilar one below the lower one - These compresses areto be seemed by a roller passed round the knee, nearly in the figure of 8 as follows - Wy - Beginning above the Patella, pass under the over the Tibia just below the patella, I so on fun-The compresses being secured, pasther bandage over the patella, so as to cover it, to preventhe softparts from swelling ... In this mannethe ends of the bone can be hepten contact. The bandage wrapped from the foot prevents the foot blog from swelling. while that of the thigh not only prevents swelling, but counteracts the disposition of the muscles to contract. To prevent the flexion of the leg, a splent reaching from the Is chuim nearly to the heel, is to be placed on the posterior part of the leg - Itshould be covered with flarmeld secured by a roller - of the splint reach below the foot the prepure against the heel may produce electation - The legis to be hept elevated for some time -Some Surgeons have been afraid to bring the edges of the patella in contact, for fear the bony matter would be effected into the cavity of the joint, & produce anohylosis - If the bandage on the upper fragment be too tight, anchylasis well sometimes actually takeplace - The prefour causes an absorption of the carlelage, demontates place between the bones, rendering the joint stiff-The bandages should never be applied tight, if much wiflamma. troi exist .. union will be a good while taking place .. indeed we can seldom bring the fractured extremetics together so close, as to form a bony urion - When the drefsings become loose,

In congression of the soften and of over his patieties, to asto cover it, to prevent the softeness from secretary - In this way was free wrapped from the four the four the food they were the food they were outlied in the they from the food they from owething a out the desposition of the unsuspelled to contract - To prevent the following the leg to option on the to prevent the tother had a place of the posterior paid of the leg - Holomics to covered of the last of the splines of the covered on the posterior paid of the last of places.

relectation - last we not be propose a que el per sone trave
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decree to the per describe to the transport of protons and the contact to the parties to the parties of the per decree to the contact to the parties to the

+ Continued without coasing to fatigue the muscles -

10%

they must be renewed by the sengeon In longitudinal fractures, a compress is to be applied on each side, of the flexion secured I sometimes the applied on each side, of the flexion secured I sometimes the applied fragment, where no attention is paid, is drawn up, there or four nickes, to a legament is formed, uniting the ends of the bone, to a supposed to be an imperfection in the arrand economy, is a superioring specimien of the perfection in thereof; for if a bony matter had been thrown out, the completely of sifeed, the have would have been entirely stiff: when as by this legament being formed; the patient may come to have the perfective of his leg, by gently exercising it every day. The patient should sit on a table of sweing his limit as much as prospeble—although everlands will accomodate themselves to the extra length of the sweeds, of the patient will be able to walk as well as everified.

Desto Callons - When any bone forming a joint is forced out of its natural situation, it is said to be luxated; it occasions the patient considerable pain, of causes a very considerable alteration withe shape of limbt - In general if the Surgeon is called soon after the accident, it is easily reduced; the greatest difficulty we have to contend with, is the contraction of the muscle, the reptimed capsular legament does not make much resistance, exceptender cutain circumstances. The patient should be restricted to a low deet - warm bath, mechan

real force - and when there is a defficulty of reduction, bleed

they much be renewed by the see grow - In Our getudent practices a compact is to be applied on each order the flerion seemed - bustones he oppe fragment where in attention i paid isdrawn up their or four inden to begannest in formed In the wheel of the wheel been supposed to be sent controlled to the wheel and out to The annual economy, was surprising opecanies of the for grande on thereof; for if a born mother had been thereware out i com plet ty opfered, the honce would have been enterely stiff: who why the legamenthing formed the patient may connetioned perfection of history by quitty or comming it every day - The parties ? thould selon a table down of his land on minch or propelle attor he will a gue strongthe bulslowly, yet by persence the number will accounted to the extre extre of the Tendon the pateriburel beable to with as will as ever-+ after a time nature attempts to forma new joint . At Thypic mentioned a case we formed on the dorsum of the Slein tepped with cartilage - she could get along heetly well wither atothes _ to be lescated; a occasion the patient considerable period cause a very considerable attention withe shape of ande In general of the Sugar is called soon after the accordent it is carely reduced the greatest or finally we have to contend on the The contraction of the mundathis resplained capacing represent decontracte much resistance very think outer ou ourselver The patient should be reducted to a low deel - warm but, we have was force - theed when there is a defection of reduction, bland

to weaken the contraction of the muscles, after which the mechanical force well beable to overcome them, with greater case - Indif. ficielt cases, Thave found, when the usual remedies fail, the best method is to bleed ad deliquium animi - This completelydes troys the muscular force; dexpendence provest to be the best method_ This mode of practice was first adopted in this country by myself-When the patients refuse this, I have tried the nauseating effects of chieties; or an injection of an infusion of Tobacco or Tobacco smoke, have proved successful when other things have failed _ Boyle says that intoxication produces the same effects; I Should suppose so, very well - The muscular contraction continues to resist the reduction, for about three weeks, after which, the sunscles become accommodated to their situation; I by this time the bone begins to form adhesions; which with the contraction of the capsule of the joint, causes the difficulty of replacement, so that it is not necessary to bleed ad deliqueum animi, I think in cases where luxations have continued more than a month _ When we apply force for the reduction of a leveation, we should be careful to apply it to the dislocated joint only - the limb should be placed in a relaxed state -

- Of Particular Luxations-

When levations of the Lower Jaw occur, they take place forward to upward, so that the condyles rest on the tubucles of the temporal bone - sometimes both condyles are brot forward, I sometimes only

to wearies the contraction of the muce class of the which the purchasis gal love entil be able to ever come them, with greater case fecult case Then found when the usual rome dia fail the less This compeletions mother to bleed and deliberer Ruini town the mascular love; somewine porous to be the best mothered Townshill of five etec transfer and other in this country by migeld when he nations referre this . There tried his wars cating effected Einstein or an injection of an infraor of those or Tobacco motion have proved successful when their hings have failed - BAyer say that interior to order or her same effects; of Should suppose. The mewoular contraction continued to most the reduction for about three weeks, after which the newsolis become on commodated to their returnition; I by this time the love begins before t sealthe patientona chair the de ficielle of replacement which is in the week pay to blaid and delisecure Percens, Thunk in cases when levation have continued non - When we apply force for the reduction of a lerestron, we should be conspet to apply it to the distocated poor vily the lund thould be placed in a relaved thate 118 million 14 Particular Millo anien + when only one is displaced, we should apply the force, to this boide only, in this main the reduction may be effected without any difficultyOne - When one only is displaced, the face is termed to one side_ When both are levated, the mouth stands wide open, in spite of the efforts of the patient to the contrary of the patient cannot swallow the same effect takes place when only one could eis dis placed in If you apply your fugle to the place of acticulation, the cavity may be felt - Lucations of the faw oceen from youring, or from oficining the mouth too wiele, somelines causing great frain-Tome years since, a woman in the marked, falling into a great proposent opening her mouth pretty wide, the better to vocificate against herhusband - levated both condyles, to her greatmortefecation could not close he mouth again, I was brot two or three squares in this predicament to me, to have them replaced - they proceeding to reduce the lower fair, we must take the precaution to wrap up our thunts, very well, to prevent their being unjured by the conversive action of the museles - They must be placed as far back, on the motar teeth as possible - the Jungers are to be placed under the chin - Then push the fair downward & backward, at same time raising the Jengersupward - If the jaw be not pushed downward, The reduction is not so easily effected. if at all - I have seen great force applied directly backward wethout any effect - Tome have advised to give a knoch un der the chen - This may sometimes succeed, but it is aft to

break offthe acrospers needs of the condyles; no bandage

is necessary after the reduction

Elavicle

One When Die out is displaced the face is turned to one side When both and wolld, he mouth atands wide open, in opite of the if we offer palicitothe contrains the patient carnot awallow vans effect lakes place when only one condule is dis placed of you while you finge to the place of a localation, the carries may be fell - I walions of the paw occur from examining or from + The clavede is usually thrown forward here -Here year suries a union in the worked falling into a great bapage of theining remonth protected the better + or the claveclerises up, while the scapula isfulled down by the weight of the aund force of the fall -+ His reduced by raising thearm to houlder should be pushed outward to had put. were easily reduced realment of knoccoding to reduce the lower pour on mast to he had he could so I during this time the bandages should be removed overpplied frequentlyfor book on the motion teets on population the fungues to beloved under the olive - Their pich the face develousand treet ward at steen chemic raising the jungiougurand - Tythe free be not present downward he reduction is not in coming officeless of as all - I receive and force applied develle backered without any office . Our have astered to gen a hunder der his chin - their may some claims moved but it is afile weak of the constitue moder of the constitue the handers an efour ofter himeductions

is sometimes levated. It may either take place at the steenum, or at the acromeon process. Thave never seen it occur at the steenum, the Thave no doubt but it may readily take place, on a count of the superficial acteculation, if a considerable force be applied, so as to fush the shoulder forward survaid — if it happen the patient well not be able to raise his aunt — Sectations at the scapula, I which occur not unfrequently, may be occasioned by the patient being thrown on his shoulder, from a horse, or otherwise, so as to prof it downward — Inclutive is the

Ne must continue the bandages a long time, for six or eight weeks, or else the shoulder will suite down lower than natural, in consequence of the ligaments being top weak to support the weight of the aim, and

the projecting a evenimonion form a turnour on the top of the shoulded.

This is lescated at the shoulder foint, oftener than any other bone, owing to the great latitude of motion, in every direction allowed by its glenoid cavity — His most commonly lescated downwards inward, towards the axilla; tis mostly occasioned by a fall on the thoulder — Thos I have seen it levated forward between the pectoral muscle delaviele - and it is seen to have been levated back ward - this I have never seen — When it is levated downward timeard, a depreprior can be feltabore the humerus, between it the accromism — If you put your fingers in the axilla, the

Clarice no + Pain is always an attendant in these cases, of generally the use of the joint is lost the sometimes the aim can move backwards of forwards, but cannot be rotated or raised directly outwards -The super foral buteculation, of a considerable force to whip which occurred unprequently, man be occurred by the patient "Como Parocon ou ha stevelda, pour a horse, in otherwise, ov as to mentioners in the dame as for fractioned claime la when the secturities and is buster We mind continue to fandinger of the last, hi see openful we has on the transaction in and down lower than water ac of the legament been donewater to support the way + the sugeon should on the acromion process, I born funty down by assistant pressing on his hand while he with the other hand takes hold of the ann frotates the humens to break loose any adhesions which may have formed & dislodge the head -+ In this way I have always succeeded in recent cases -

is almost ourity - Humost commonly liveted downward and wine of the prince of the prin

want - The Those never seen - when one commence between

puthis elbow to his side — he cannot rotate his ann, nor raise his fore arm to his head, which is mostly somewhat fixed — he common by has an inclination to rest his arm on something to support it.

Thave already shown how to discreminate between luxations & fractures of this bone, which you will do well to remember. ——

In all the the

surgeon is called soon there is lettle difficulty in replacing the bone, because the muscles do not begin to excet themselves, immediately I have accomplished a reduction, by placing our hand on the acromon ferocep, to make the counter extension, I pulling with the other, to make the extension - To apply a great deal of force, it is needs any to place a couple of towells on the arm just above the elbow, by rucans of a roller, then turn the upper ends of them down-But Me Rey's method is periferable - when the aun is drawn out by an africtant the counter extension made by worther, place your hand in the axella, I push upon ands, at same time, suddenly firefo the ellow in towards the side - after you have tried this method, if with no success, bleed ad deliquium arini - of the patient be strong, this cannot do any heart, dif weak, it will not be necessary This completely removes muscular action, the limb can be reduced with ease ___ about 10 years suice a man was admitted into the O. Hospital, with a dislocated humerus, the accidenthad happened three or four weeks before; I the parts were so much swoln, that he had to remain 10 days, before we eveld

overid bear of the nameno may be fell. The partient cannot public ellow to his vide - he cannot rotate his ain I should always be practised, when the palicul well not submitte force, sufficient to effect the reduction haven inclination to red his bein I rave already shown how to discovering ate between levalion participa of this love, where he you will do well to + the rent as the ligerescapalor theorewhich the head had passedout, becomes contracted round of ourgeon a called son their is lattle defically in replacing the low because the new else deast begin to excet themselves, immediately I have accomplished a reduction by placeng buchand on the con muse perseig to make the counterestension spulling with the other to make the externe. To apply a great deal of force, die needly any to place a very ite of lowells on the ann put above the ellow by uncountfaither, then been he appealed of their down West the fleet mother of when the win wed new out has as a stand the court to extension woods to another procession has a little to push upon a de a la amo time produce him for the on in town out the ord . Tofter you have bered her michied justice overes, theretad deliquium anni of the policet be Grand in coming do and front feducage of unggrow for it whom his completely recover murcula action the land can be so about 10 year our a mon was allasted in to the C. Waspelet , with a distracted human, the acceded head happiered have or four exchale for; the parts were week owels, that he had to reman to day, before my wild

tell whether it was levated or not - Ofter having tried all the usual methods to no effect, Ibled him tell he fell on the floor in a fainty fet when the bone was reduced with the greatest easen Thave since repeated it, with the same good effects -When a land has been leexated for three or four weeks; the muscles become accommodated to that setuation, I beguite form adhesions - The best way to a compelish reductions after adhesions have taken place, is by means of a compound tackle _ Take two round towels, I secure them at the middle to the arm just above the ellow by means of a roller, always taking care to place a piece of Buchsheir or some soft substance round the am to prevent abrasion turn the upper halves down to the lower, & to the ends of both secure the rope of the tackle, to make the extension -The other rope to seeme the tackle, is to be fastened to a fein place. To make the counter extension, a long strap, about an ench sa half wide, part of et stuffed with home hair or cotten, mustbe applied against the end of the acromion process, I the ends brot round the body en a contrary obsection, & made fast to some place _ To prevent the strap from slipping of the acromon process to correcting the shoul der, a strip or roller may be passed round it by which it may be held unds place - To secure the thorax, have a unde strap or bell page ed round the body: securing it by a buckel or otherwise _ To This have a rope, which may be held by an assistant, to keep the body in itsplace, as the patient is apt to get on one side. He

tell whether it was directed or not to the hours of traced all the + care should be taken not to have more afristants to make extension, than counter extension - as more would be superfluous - It is of great importance to rember that the extension of counter extension should be hunde at the ellow taeromion processfor the reason just mentioned t when this is done a crack may be heard - the extension should then be stopped the aun drawn down by the side Is comed there - the surgeon should not neglect to rotate the aim - in this manner we may reduce almost any distocation of the or humainhave land place, a by section of a compround lacked Take the round lowered for our them of the middle to the arm pist a love the illow by moun of a roller palways taking con to plan a present of Brook street atreaming aft substance yound he are to prome it indicasion there the copyee haders down to the lower & Imyself have reduced Nafta the 6th week deven 3 months - In a letter from De Mre finsey of Batteriore, a case is stated inwhich he reduced this bone, after its being out of place & mouths, it was done with ease, by first bleeding the patient to the amount of 5 to neither swelling or pain occurred, the patienteras completely cured agreementhicus of the acronion properly the lands hear wand the lady in wasterny pluse in found for to some files - To force he down from suffering of his accommon house of a common his show do a storp or waller may be papered so want to by which it may be held in all places. The secret him is him a counter strap or bell paper ed round he body; someny at hey a bucked or showing - To They have a representant may list ald by the neglection to hear the body to defulace, as he hadren heapt to get on one such

He should lay on his back __ Hus first olraw the rope to make the extension, I have a cone that the counter extension be made against the acromon process, else the arm may be toon from the chest ! His Therefore of the greatest consequence to make the counter extension against the acrosnion - In making the extension the ann shouts be rotated to seperate the adhesions, which may have formed -The surgeon may have a towel under the arm, I over his shoulders, to draw the own up - or he may put his am in the axilla, I press the patients elbow downward with his other hand, using the humerces as a lever - The bone has been replaced after having been in the axella for six or sine weeks, I endeed a much longertime. for if it be possible to displace a bone, surrounded by a fum capsular legament from a natural to an unnatural situation _ it must be easier to bring if from an unnatural situation to a natural one but when the bone cannot be replaced, we are not to dispairatte. gether, since a great many useful motions can be performed. Three a cabenet maker, whose aim was dislocated, by et followed histrade - I the only motion he could not perform, was drawing his arm directly upward - I shall not pretend to describe all the machines that have been invented to reduce lucations, but only a few of them - Thas been supposed that a staple fixed into the floor over head, I the patient suspended from it by his am, would be productive of good effect; but I will endange drawing the ann from the chest, as no counter extension could be made against the scapula me arother method is, to grasp the and for the purpose of making extension, the patient lying down113

He hould lay on his back - Thus first , chrow the repre tomake the celeviore, I have a conothar the counter ceterior to made against the acronion process, clockee ann may be tim from the chast - His therefore of the greatest consequence to make the counter externe again of the acronion - In water of the certains we the com shows be related to ocherate he adherenow, which may have formed The our gene may have a lourd under the our of over his shoulders, to dirace the our up or he may feet his own in head the of press + but never forwards, unless the olecoranon is broken off + I when to the external side, the round head of the radius may be fellow the external condule while the observanous occupies the place, from which it was removed - When internally the observanous may be fell on the internal condule allochegamen from a natural to an unnatural voluntes + The olecranou may be fellabore the condyles some distance - the lucation may be ascatouned by measuring the soundain, from the lowesthant of the acromon process, to the and of the suidable feriger, I compare with the other - A Thysic says it is well to know all these methods farceitaing alevation, as it is sometimes extremely difficult to decide toured historials - The only motion he could not per form thealt met for thent lo + Wation of the head of the Radius - This sometimes takes place, the radius is theorem uponthe class, the head estioned cannot be seperated - The surgeon reduces this accident, by furthing Nova the sides of the alea all motion of the bone should be pre-wented by a splink, & proper bandages cheed, as a counte colonia could be " + for Thave reduced A after the end of a month the order for the perspers of making orterior , The policied lying down

Then to place the foot in the axella, to make the counter extension of when you make the extension, pass the arm toward the side, I your foot will thrust the head of the bone into its place — Is an oN. Them the do this very successfully — Jonic advise hanging with the arm over a ladder — But none of them are very good wetherds. In all cases a broad bandage should be applied round the arm I body to confine it to the side, I continued for some time. —

If OPCON M.— This

behind the aim; which is hept flexed - the sometimes it is lexated laterly - The overeings of the parts are so their, that the surgeon
can readily ascertain the nature of the case, - The patient cannot
flex or extend his aim - The coronaid process of the sulva, occupies
the cavity for the Oleoranow, I is what prevents the reduction this aim is of course shorter -

der to reduce itan afsistant should take hold just above the ellow, bandher below at the wrist, to make the necessary extension— the surgeon is to take hold, at the elbow of pull at the same time direct by backward to draw the coronoid process clear of the humens— when the arm is forcible enough extended by the assistants, bend it towards the body, which will in most instances completely effect the reduction— a bandage must then be passed round to seeme you that situation sortestants is lateral the same treatment is necessary— Boyer tells us that this lucation, cannot be reduced after twenty days have elapsed from the accident. Their is not a fact.

The

extend it - or is extended the fratient cant bend it besides the accident is very perceptible + slepping over each other - the patient can't bend the finger to constant of to the node, continued for some + It remains extended & the patient can bend it + The difficulty is owing to the joint or the ends of the bones when laped over each other - being tied together by the lateral ligaments, which is put vey much whow the stretch - It may mostly be recluded however, by making extension of counter extension, twile it is making bend the thum M. G. Bell advises to divide the ligament which Ithink will answer very well it may be easily reduced then - apply a splint to keep the thumbperfectly alrest - see his work + when we consider the depth of the acctabulum strong begannents - I power ful museles our rounding the acctabulum thead of the bone; it is natural to conflude that a lexation would be unpopule here + of a dozen heations of thigh bone that I have seen nine were upward + backward -* also forward & upward, then the hea west on the ospulis or near it - also during also backwards & forwards inwards & backwards ~ of forwards words & backwards want the lody which will in in The reduction - to Oundays must their be prepared somewhile When the Terration is lateral the above boats Boyer lette as her the lucation, can she reducing levert day have slaper from thouseuders - Thed is not a further

times lexated; this takes place forward & backward & It can be ear sily reduced by making the necessary extension, & presung the bones at the same time without places ______ - Livations of the Fringers sometimes occur, & either forward or backward _ Extension, & bending the fengers will commonly reduce them ______ while it we when this is lexated at the reserver

this is less ated at the second phalane, it is the most difficult to reduce, of any bone in the body to extension has been applied so as to take off the first phalane, and yet not reduce it.

Os Femoris_

This was formerly that by some, not to occur, on account of the amaying strength of its capsular legament, whose strength they comperted to bear 1000 ths, of from this concluded, that leexactions could
not happent - I have seen more levations of the thigh at the hipe
than I have seen fractures of the neck - I believe about nine lexactions there fractures - It is generally lexated is that the head
of the bone passes upward & backward, lockging on the Dorsum Still
I next to this downward of forward, into the foramen or ale and
it may be twated directly backwards! When it is levated back
ward dupward, the limb is now 3 wiches shorter than usual - If
a breuse has taken place above the pelvis, it may in flerence the length
of the limb, by causing the pelvis to be drawn on one side - I morde
to as certain whether the pelvis to be drawn on one side - I morde
from one superior process to the other, if it cut the body at wright angles

The Herest is some time leveled the takes place formand I self reduced by making the me found cleman for found the land evalues of the topages sometimes over , Firther foring to a bookward - Extension , & tending the fingle in the source of recture then Harmet other then is less tid athe second plus lame shis his on + The brochante major is higher than the one on the opposite side . The patient can base the joint -(19 311116 Co) + Jean be easily drawn down I made as long as the other leg -in livations I can be done without reducing the livation. ast happen - has see more leveliens of the trush with high hear I wante see fracture of the rich - Wellin at out unis la ation of their fractions. Hus open wally leveled which his head of the love fee for represent to become a local grant on the Doven This + the head of the bone may be sometimes felt, between the thigh -+ can feel the head on the pubes a hum had abre place alow the principal entire to us so the whether the petition the strong haples a strop gratury has necessary from the other will as the feel of much in

The same kind of treatment is required in all cases _ i.e. Extensión forem for acetabellem

the peline is straight then measure from the outered fine if is The honce to assent ain the length of the luning the mecessary to human of the pelin he straight, before we can as calain the district of the luxures - of the found be breused the injured will be low gest, I then this luna tod upwards I backward, the toes ten in ward , sifan attempt in made totain their outward it come grathan - The patient caronel wear the lunch - Their when all other symptom and wanters are sufficient to ascertain the line also uponered hachera de Mis in no was defficielles on a way care to distinguate between linations & parties of the inch Alle though love - Of the Sofrahe when towalling of for Junctions When the love is lucated in or police can be felt; I when the week of he done is fractured the footalways termoto haven lorde : In this livation, the glutar are relaxed - but the obtunators, quadratus ferrores & germini are in a state of extension of the is chain of the opposite side; but I prefer the way I have mentioned, because Napplies the force The declare to begun the Fra + both which should be always made as near in the direction of the limbas possible -* 5 or 6 men should then take hold of this I make the necessary extension, while at the same time the surgeon rotates the thingh, by taking hold of the lege in order to destrolge the head of the Bone I when this is done it is soon drawn into its place, which you will always be sensible off, by its making a sching noise if the extending force be not sufficient, pullies then should be used a arraduantage is also gained by fixing the pelve, I fuelling the thigh at wright angles to the body, to distordige the head of the Flore this is done by passing a strap around the thigh fover the surgeons shoulders, dat the same time prefing the truce on the cleum. The force may be increased by fixing the pelvis more fundly on a table, by a broad strap paging over the pelvis, I throtomortice in the table, on each side of the patient, and the same time, adding a pulley to the strap over the shoulders of the suggeon sometimes dismost convenient to place the patient but is back, when this is done, the steak for fixing the pelus, should be fastened to the wall-In all cases we should rotate the thigh, by taking hold of the legin order to distodge the head of the bone as soon as the head is raised in its place it may be easily percured to a likewise when it is luxated down wands time as forwards . By these means it is commonly easily replaced, but in cases of failure we should be a forward of the line we should be a forward of the line we should be a forward of the line we should be a forward of the legion of the line we should be a forward of the legion of t

is large, du apparatus to distodge the head of the bone, & pull A out making at the same time extension & counter extension fat right angle with the body is required - On these general principles, lucations of the thigh are to be treated - In leve ations of the head of the High hour, Ne successay to use considerable force for its reduction, & the best method for doing this, is by compound pullies, when they can be had - Butil can be readely done by the assistence ofmen; I one advantageris, they can desist instantly when required. Butin obstinate cases when great force is required, pullies must be I shall now give you the method of treatment When it is levated upward & backward, the patient is to belaid On his sound side, the limb bent at the hip three, to relax the is to be passed under the Perencum, between the serotum tenjued ened to a fixed point Mext two strong topoels, secured by a roller, on each side of the thigh just above the knee, to make the extension + (taking care to have the limb fish covered with buckshin) When this cannot be fexed above, in fat persons, Amay be putjust below the knee _ but it is best to secure the extending power to the levated bone - a pully fixed to the towels can make cetension with great force _ Duning extension the Sugeon must rotate the bone, to detach ets head - If this is found insufficient bleed ad deliqueen assesse in as the untation in morning the birt therows the whole of the muscles into a violent sconveloire contraction - but this calins them When the In this way I have reduced a luxation after 1 Burechs -

a con a les offer ales to destado he head of the bone, I full + you would suppose it would not be necessary tomake extension of counter extesion as the limbis now longer than the sound one, but it is especially necessary, in order to distologe the bone at on to be be acted - in face also a the head of the stuge who have suggested to the force force for it is not well down has in by compound pullies when they + or a smooth round sich covered with some soft substance I think will answer better as it will not brief the triceps so hard, which has a tendency to prevent the reduction when broken to proper stroke preford by a woller strap -Mr. Heyadvises to place the patients permium against a beel post, to make counter extension -Isometimes use an instrument in this shape - A to make the counter extension which arower very well-+ In a patient whose hip joint, you saw meredice the other day with so much diffe cutty on the fishattenthet - his thigh was texated backward so little upward. swas very lettle shorteithan the other - which made it difficult to tell whether was a lixation or fracture of the nech of the bone - the difficulty here was owing to the smallness of the vent of the capoular bigament - the head passed directly backward the the capsular ligament, which formed a complete button hole I the head of the bone was the button- now in making extension townter extension, the greater was the difficulty- because the head was pulled of gainst the side of the button hole, I say the after making extension, bleedingte - I very early reduced it myself in by bending the thighouther elvis a turight angles - I then with one hand on the trochanter wayor fuller Mr fley says there is an accident which sometimes happens at the knee jointen Relaif may be given immediately - by taking hold of the ankla with one hand of blacing the other on the append back part of the Sebra, I suddenly pushing the footback at the the fall of the Sibia forward - we should place the rations vame time pulling the upper hart of the Tibia forward we should place the rations on a table to disthis

When he head is levated downwards of forward into the foramen ovale - or forward on the Pelvis, make the enoual extension of countre extension with the level and at the same time make extension of countre extension, at right angles with the thigh tome, which is absolutely necessary — To effect this, the patientlay wig on a table), prop a strong towell round between the thighs, close to the perincular. The absoluteis then toget on the table, take the towel over his shoulders, I pull apwards to make the extension.

While his knees placed on the choist of the Plein, to make the countre extension. — Meanwhile the Surgeon rotales the limit.

If this be found ineffectual in drawing the head of the bone out of its situation, fee a pully to the towel, prop a strong bandage round the christa, I fasten it to a staple, to make the counter extension. — this method succeeded if a case lately.

When the head of the bone is on the Pubis, the surgeon should bend the leg at the huce joint, I votate it by placing one hand on the huce, I grasping with the other, while the extension is making.

Defaulthought, that the contraction of the capsular liga. ment prevented reduction - But I believe the chief resistance in reducing these luxations, is the contraction of the muscles - for the same orrifice in the capsular ligament, which permitted the head of the bone to escape, would also be large enough to let itsettum - If the bone be not reduced it will form a new so chet for itself - a proof that the head of the Ferner will form a so chet for itself out of the acetabellem, is instanced in a geil, who fell I head he theigh or rather tup

cothe way it is most commonly livated or it may pass over the external wordy which I be on the inide of it - when on the atternal condyle or livated externally the the external condyle is covered, while the enternal may be fellowed fits place - a good deal of pair - the patient early blind the leg - It is reduced by extending the limb, to relat the source as attached to it, the external condyle, in taking a step adament of adylivated her patella or instantly extending the leg - I would always advise the patient with her bed for hor sweeton to prevent inflammation of the first -

+ The leg is bent outward, not quite at wright angles with the thigh you can feel
the under part of the internal conclyle -

This is found in effectived in do naving the head of the

+ for as over as the extension decunterextens is left off - Numediately gets out of place again.

+ If may be luxated lattely on either side of the astragalus - or forward bachward - when forward the books total aled the act of the astragalus - or forward to bachward.

when forward the foot is extended - the os calcis projects behand some etislance. The patient can't move the foot - When livated latterly touturard, which is most commonly the case, the ends of the Fibrila are always broken - This of completely united - as it might produce inflammation supportation to Joan a case absects was formed with a foot too over - inflamation, supportation took place an not let the foot be amputated & the died - the patient should be put in bed the foot in a live theft quiet 3 or 4 months -

hip - so that she kept her bed for several weeks - when the swelling which supervened, had subsided, the hip was found to be liveated - Sometime after she began to goal out again; she fell then the other hip - When she had got over this other fall, she found her legs, I contrary to what they had been mearly of a length; to fter she had acquired strength, she was able to walk outcrutches, I gained strength in her hips every day - she was shortly after taken sich t died - The hips were examined to both were found leveated - new acctabala being formed on both sides, which no doubt would have done very well had she lived . - +

This o eccus very raily - I never saw but two cases - I in both of these the Tibie was received on the external condyle - This is easily reduced - Tho' not so easily hept in its situation when don't - Defoact to long splint answers very well for heeping the bones in their proper situation - Often they are reduced, the patient should heep the limit in perfect quietude for 8 or 10 days, until the respected legament has perfectly healed - The patient must be kept in bed-

Source saw a case of this head, tho they ravely happent _ a lady with high healed shoes oncewas coming down stain, I stepped too far so that the heel of the shoe rested on the step _ the weight of her body bending her backwards, pushed the Tibia forward off the astrogalus on the eistep _ the consequence was, that the toes were hept extended _ the Malleolus was likewise broken _ I was

+ These occur most frequently at the word tanble founts - a sprain is a forceble extension of either side of the capoular ligament, being partially resplaned by the head of the bone - It is alpreserving its motion - sometimes a large swelling bechymosis takes place immediately, owing to a outtone of the adjoining blood refselsto a rejeture of the adjoining blood refsels-+ If there is much owelling this vernedy well not answer; but should have recourse to the usual ones for inflammation, such as bleeding the de The action of cold water is not easily explained, but I suppose that the repelsace small, I do not at first effice all the blood, that is discharged afterwards. The effusion continuing separates the nextensed parts, o prevents an union, the cold stimulates the velocle to contract, which stopping the effection, permits the parts to come in contactagain after the cold has been applied, the limb should be bound up in soft luner, we twith venegar or spirits, over which a volla should be passed, taking care not to have it too tight above the sprain - the wrist should be hept free from motion, by applying of lints to Nalong the forearm - If pain occursing a great degree, an opiate should be administered all the usual remedies for inflammating the the till all the sound of the till all the till all the sound of the till all the sound of the till all the sound of the till all the till all the till all the sound of the till all the till al in other plants should be employed - these may be continued for 10 days or 2 weeks - when this in flammation shaw goes off; the patients his friends thinks nothing but weaking somains, but the ligamentio reptured; the patient walks about, in flammation returns of confinement is once more be stooled totaling windered the patient dividing the love of some for some of any with superined legion I wante letty heart - The pate I must be haple with Mulete + There may be realest between the coophagus & Tracher, or one side or before the latter_

not called, tell sevelling I enflammation had taken place; I could not as certain exactly what was the matter - The was bled, fat the and of three days, when the swelling had subsided, I was able to a section the nature ofit - Hwas reduced by an afristant holding down the Tilra, while I caught hold of the heel stoes, I pulled the food forward. a splentwas applied to the fractured malleolus. For the treatment of efferains, I refer you to Boyer & the joint should be unwersed in cold water for some time, or cold water poured over it - Ofter which, cloths we with

venegar, should be applied for several days, I is should be kept perfect by at rest - for if the patient move about, he is sent to bring on inflammation, which upon vesting well subside _ tretem again ou motion, of essect too soon - diffhe patient continue to use it, supparation & hectic maybe the consequence, which in one case of a lady, actually occur ed - Carries of the ends of the bones lakes place, Lamputation is ne-

cepay for the recovery of the preteents -

ose Diseases, in which respiration and deglutition are affected, and in which Ocsophogolomy or Laryngolomy are necessary-

It sometimes happens that it is necessary to open the wind. pepe, in order to open a passage for air into the lungs - Tungeons formerly cutanto the Trachea for this purpose, but appresent it is customany to introduce an elastic catheter - Many causes vender this necessary as the inflammatory complaints which are so common to our elemate - Turnour pressing on the traches + Foreign substance

+ Bell mentions levo cases of suffocation of death from this circumstance. # from persons attempting to commit suicide. Thereby rendering it necessary to keep the chiridown, occasions respiration to be frequently difficult if not impracticable.

I believe it is frequently performed, when the introduction of a catheter would answe every purpose.

* It should be of the largest size used for the weether I twice as long. the way had not make the whole with out of out of very or over the agreed for some day the wall ly about you ofthe justice with about it a mentaling to in + It can be introduced even in a swelling of the throat, but if this cannot be done by the mouth inconsequence of a turnous, Minay be easily hafsed by the mose, which answers perfectly well.

getting into it so Sometimes the tongue is so much swelled, as to imprede deglitation. In deep wounds of the theoret, which divide the Trachea & Alsophagus, it was formerly thought necessary to feer form these operations. but now it is found quite sufficient to introduce a flexible cathete after the manne of Desault. The same observation holds good in cases of suspended arimation. The introduction of foreign substances causes violent cough fing to. I therefore it might be supposed, that the weld be improper to put in a cathete. Experience however teaches us that it does no have a flee the first unitation is over, it remains in without inconvenience.

having swallowed his money in a bag, in order to avoid being webbed - Astopped in the Thayne, spressed upon the Layne in such a manner as to empede resperation almosteritiely - there the Surgeon performed an operation in order to extract it when it might easily have been removed, by passing a flexible catheter into the fargue - I while this remained, to have pulled out the bag with a pair of forceps - or A might have been pushed down into the stomach, where it would have done little or no harm - The advantages of this method, vez- the introduction of a catheter are various - Who It does not subject the patient, to the pain of an operation, nor to the encorn venience of the subsequent sore - In the specation, blood is a fet to get into the lungs of their cause greatenitation, sometimes even stoffing respectation triticly ... Weth

he is a copied to the opposition of the ing to the ing to fine down their exercision traderou it your gire sufferent to we destin heles good in the sofer here for the law in the + There are instances the of their being lodged there several years as the six booker the second the franciscoper the to + when there is any difficulty how ever, you can introduce a still twith the cathe & by that means guide White the Frachea.

With respect to the time that a catheter may remain withere palsages, we may be satisfied by the following case - A French soldier at figous attempted to commit suicide of in so doing, deveded the Trachead cosophagus, without enjeuing the conteds - a flerible catheter remained in each of them, deveng the wholeterie of the cure, which was for 8 weeks __ Sometimes however, anoperation is necessary, when foreign substances in the Fracheacan not be coughed up - They sometimes getents the ventucles of the Glottis, withis situation, they produce less inconvenience, than in any other part of the Trachea - but only very small bodies can be lodged there + When a sub. stance get ento the trackeast cannot be brought up again, it is necessary if the patient be not dead, to operate immediately - It is sometimes doubt ful whether the substance be in the Trachea or Ocsophagus - When by pasing a cathelinento the ocsophagus, evernay easely distinguish, as it is very easy to tell whether the outheter is in the fayour or as oplingus_ Het be in the latter there is very little inconvenience to the patient, but if in the former there is a spasmodic elevation of the Layrix. The flame of a candle may be blown out, by holding it at the end of the catheter. The pateent well be inclined to cough, I by introducing a lettle lequer, Awell pass ento the stomach very easily, if New the Osophagus, but if the tracked, it well be immediately coughed up -+ When the cathete is introduced wito the glottes, its hould be tied to the patients night cap - I it has been advised to cover North a piece of gauge, to help out any particles that may be

floating

+ it should be frequently removed, cleaned tretuned. + when Nionecefoan to prevent out for ation, or for the purpose of removing extraneous bodies, lodged in the ventueles of the glotties -+ 200 but little hamowhage takesplace; 30 The farynx is more fixed than the tracker, the latter is moveable, as to endange in operating, the wounding of the surrounding soft parts - In one case an awhere of header actually divided one of the carotides, by the tracker slipping from under the hinfe - faryngotomy is much more easily to a fely done o shoeal the patient on a chair, with his head bent back feel whether the sailthours be with the the things on the openinger - 11. hashing a so tell with the displaces we are a described and at a very court to the colored his contract in contract stay and against the who forme here you spanned with the family + with a head theoles to be fastened by -+ with a pair offereeps & biotomy -

floating in the air - The orifice however is very small withoutett There are two places where Trachestony may be free formed twing. Of the lower part of the dayne, I in the Trachea. The latter may be divided longitudinally without danger - but the Firench surgeons prefer the former, there being only their between the Larynx of the ceter-nal surface t while between the trachead surface, there is much shew, Talso the Thyrord gland - Laryngotomy is therefore preferable to Trackcolomy The Operation for Languagotomy - The Turgeon should setupon a chair before the patient. He should Lect for the space interveniens between the Heyroid Gland and Oricoid cartilages; I desetty over this part make an incession of about an ench in length , extending from the former to the latter of these cartelages - This is to be made in the direction of the Trackea, I to frenchate theo the skin, then waitunted he homowhage is stopped, I then a transverse incision between these two cartilages, taking care to culmore near the crievid - as a small artery passes sometimes a cross at the bottom of the Thyroid gland - If however this should be divided, it may be take up - a silver teele is to be ciseted into the orofice, which should be taken out & cleansed two or three times a day - The orifice of it should be covered with a piece of gauge - Ha foreign substance is to be extracted, the orefice in the faying may be deleted if necessary - or a pair of foreeps may be

introduced

tafte extracting the extraneous body, if that was the cause of sufficiation, the wound may be closed by adhesive plainter + Pins, fish bouete. Emetics may be given when the substances are not sharp also from culting the cesophagus in attempting to commissincide this may be known from the inability of the hatienteithe to swallow or dinh the food cornein four at the wound, when attempting to swallow it also from abselses in the nech ty locked jaw te. + when some one of these means are notused - emacration takes of the patient tetterally speaking is started to death - clysters alone are found insufficient to movinde the patient -

tutoduced, the orifice, to extract the body - The cricoid cartelage may if culcumstances will admit, be divided from the top, to the bottom; as it is found that large evounds heal as knidly as small ones - This operation is seldom necessary; but when the obstruction is of a spasmodic nature - I would prefer it to untaling the glottis, by endeavouring to pass a bougie, the consequences of which may be fatal ... When the Ocsophagus is obstructed, the consequences are equally fatal, the not so enmediately, I eve must therefore, if posseble relieve the patientobstructions of the Os of hagus may be produced by large and soluius Tousils - tumous on the nech; enlargements of the Touquet de - en these cases there are two modes of supporting the patient - vez- by multitive glysters - & mulutions sub stances introduced ento the stomach - Mr. Henter passed a small cel their, I enjected fluids this it - The flexible cather or first bagg were the best instrument. This must be profeed ento the nose, the which is easily passes into the asophagus-If there should be any difficulty in passing I, the Junger or a double carula may be used to dicch it - a syringe of rech soup may be introduced into A, I if I has gone into the Layux, Amay be retracted, Spectento the asophagus -Mr. Defrault recommends this plan in all swellings of the throat, as in Juryey to Melus

Audiord Parthe outering to regard to lite - Lightweep + the canal is lessened tos; by a thickening of the evalswhen the distraction is of a speciment nature - I the little ? is deblieved, the consequences are equally atal, the will so universality of we must therefore of pefulle solven. destruction of the Bropelines about his during belower in langue to to the we care the and the will fair grappe a a herican that at endrained when much to hale washed note, then wheat I couly proportion the country grand grown granger indication of mate it is the has a fitted . the Same change to reducited the but the court in

Michelleres of the Ocsophagus-

This being a muscular canal, is sometimes affected spasmodical. by I sometimes with premarent strictures - This must be fatal, an lefible relieved - for an account of it, I refer you to clt. Home's woh on the subject. The symptoms of a stricture in the Osophagus, at Just, is, a difficulty of swallowing - afterwards the patient can only take legicids into his stornach, dafter this he can swallow noth. ing; the canal is obliterated - Souce saw a case, in which the canal was so obleterated, that only a very small pube could be prassed the it ____ Mr. Home advises in the commence-ment of the disease, to use large waxed bougies, I gradually to increase in size, I that the treatment be the same exactly, as in strictures of the weether ____ Tometimes coustices applied. Hor this purpose a bouge wethout carestic is to be passed as far as the studenc; is should then be marked with the patients test. to ascertain how for it went down - Their entroduce a bougie anned with caustic, as far as the stricture, I let it remain there for halfarday - This may be repeated every day until the cure be effected _____ This sometimes necessary to extract foreign substances from the as ophagus - a boyen eating a peach, after taking off the fleshy part of the fruit, swallowed the stone - His stuck fast about 3 or 4 linches down the Ocsophagus, being stopped by a spasm a Man who attended the Lecture room at

+ sometimes shap substances have all over the body producing adhesive in flammation as it goes along of thus I may pass thus the parietes of the abdone without dange
of the contents escaping
+ they are small fleshy exere cences, of a pale red colour
+ they may occur the month, vectum, vagina to -

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The Clerical and Hale

London, L who frequently swallowed half erveurs - in attempting to do it one day the convasstopped by a spasm - none of the Surgeons in London could extractit the man at length died ... We generally in the fustplace introduce a probang, that is a round fuce of springe, ted very fast, to the end of a fuece of whale bone, or what I would prefer a large bouger - Thave however, often succeeded, in removing the spasmed distording the body by the Following gargle - vez - Fact. Emeter grove in twelve table specons. Julf of water - The patient should gargle his throat with this, & of prof sible, even swallow some of it I well destroy the speasur as soon as nausea is produced - Jonnetenies it is a sharp body such as a needle, pein, or fishes bone, & sticks withe Tonsils _ it should then be extracted with a pair of forceps - I it cannot be seent can be felt introduce a pair of curved foreeps, textiact it ... I show. ever it stick so far down, that it cannot be felt, the patient should not desprain, as fet well at last be loosened by suppuration, I thrown out The edea that sharp presited bodies well wound the stomach or intestines, need not produce any alaun - I have never known it to be done, by even the sharpest bodies ____ Of Polypi- These commence with pain in the the part the briall territories then appear on the ofsa spongiosa or other fronts of the marest - They are affect ed by the weather, being swelled in warm I damp weather I contracted when dryscold - at last the turnow prevents the

+ sneezing occurs; the voice is considerably changed - persons in this situation are said to sheak this the nose attor litterally speaking it is enoneous - because no air possess throw the nose aball - swallowing is inspeded - sometimes it is seen branging pendulous in the posterior naics from the rivila -

+ head ache nowcomeson - sometimes hamonhage enous o tupor, coma de enoue, I death closes the seene - this is the common progress of a Polypi when left to itself-

+ The muld they say should be extracted - but none should be suffered to remain if they can be brought away.

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passage of an thro the nostul, & assumes the shape of the parietes of that passage - It becomes visible at the anterior part of the nostile. talso behind - great inconvenience is experienced forom it - The eyes efferse trans, from an obstruction of the Ductus and Masum* Toucteries there is no pain - The patient sleeps with his mouth ofeen -The Eustachian tube being stopped, the hearing is affected - The shape of the face becomes changed, from one nostul being swelled; the turnous electates - the bone becomes canous, demits a faction sames. The teeth fallout, & a fungous shoots out, from their socketsin The causes of Polypiane not known - butthey are said to be fricking or blowing the nose - These leverere will not produce them There are said to be two herids of them wery-cheldt and e Malignant, but this devision is incorrect for they are all mild at feist, before they alcerate - There are Three methods of extracting Polypi from the wese - 1st Geetting them off-And Pulling them out - 3nd - Passing a were round the root of them in such a manner asto destroy the disculation, and inferior tentraled bone, & sometimes extend bachevard, sothat they may be seen posteriorly - But even if it does not, it is in the power of the Surgeon to catch hold of the Polypus, & full chout I prefer this swetted, because it lears away the root of the disease, I sometimes brengs away part of the Temberated bone,

+ But should it continue profuse, Imay be dopped by stuffing the anterior posterior noves full of Tow. - when the base is not broad feetensive, Imay be always removed in this manner how an a part of the leader other law.

I this prevents the Polypus from being reproduced - The hæmorrhage is one reason why this method is not move gene. rally used - el even goes so far as to amount to several ounces in a short tenie - This however should cause no alam for I have never seen exproduce bad effects, the would is a lace-The most expeditions method of removing the Polypus. is cutting it off - Lewhen et is attached by a nanow base, this method answers very well ... but when the base is large it is not so eligible. Many incisions are then recessary, the first of them brings blood, I the fratient cannot keep his mouth open, solong as the blood falls ento the glottis, I occasions evergheing - The next method is by tying a ligatine round the base - the Polyfus then loses its life, & seperates in a few days - The terrie in which this takes place varies, from 3 to 12 days, during which time it is necessary to wear the canula - Inordento be on the wire, we employ a double can ula, La flexible silver weie paping throit - These are introduced into the nostrile, I by means of a false decetor pulled as fast as possible round the root of the rolyhus .. Thurle come off in a few days. but from the inconvenience of wearing the canula until this takes place, Thave often, after it has remained for 2 or 3 days fulled off the obyfues, which may then be very easely done -When the attachment is very broad, neither the first

or residence to the form from bean ordinatured - The be the modern to me hours which this method is not want you with reach if we again for in to deriver the several very one y starting the above of the adding the sed and for the face the face shoulder that expect the cone be the the tradiction of a not so deader where a maintain the similary that feel of their bring the there so organitio line The willes to do not feel for mouth fallower the a other monacon is comed as a partle solve and to be fire it. Heaven introduced with The moderate of morane of a later decertor his locate part as signer but from the concernance of contract the common and the wheeles and amorton attitude accompany with the and of the Peterson which was their to very courts done

nor the last method is adviseable - but the tumours must be cut off, with a cured blund posited bistony - after this it is necessary to stuff the nostril with link to prevent the Polypus from returning -I however it should still grow again, A may be cut off as fast as itreappears, or else caustic should be applied - This must be held in a frais of force so made for the purpose, I that feart of New hich is not intended to ach upon the Polypus, should be overed with linen or depled in metted war ... When the Polypus passes wito the thisal, the wire should be passed this the notices, I down bey and the Polypus - Then with the director or fenge, it should be pushed over the root of the turnow fastered by means of the canula - Here the Polypus is several days in seperating, twhen it does, A sometimes falls wite the Phayre & produces an obstruction to respectation by prefring on the Laryne - Ashould therefore be secured if for seble, with a ligature, of the Surgeon should with a book, pull it once or twice a day, to see if it will seperate -

absects in the Tousils, or of Scarifying those glands - This is best done with a lancet, secured in a canula - We may hold down the Tougue, Litis sometimes necessary to hold up a candle in the other hand in order to enspect the tousil - the distance to which the point of the lancet should go, is to be regulated by a little

+ It is then said to be double -

+ when this is the case - it is often allended with inconveniences after beith. These are first - Liquids when taken into the mouth, passents the mose, I thus suche à is rendered extremely difficult it in some eases altogether impossible; the voice es considerably modified de

+ difary of the teeth project outary stistane - they should be extracted -

I the intention of this, is, to make a new wound of the divided fortheir of the lip, It has
fit them for ainting with each other, which they should be made to do by the Mintention.
When the have like is double or has a portion thanging between the edges, only one side
whould be united at a time. It will be public by means for the the
class of the have hip as much as propelle by means for these we
placethe a week or leve before the operation, that they may not
be so much again the stretch who it is preferred.

130 Have Lip - This always appears in the upper ly, I commonly only in one place, but sometimes in two - His generally natural to the patient, but is some times produced by a wound which has not united - In children who have the have Sep from nature, there is generally a fefoure in the palate, which makes a communication between the mouth of the nostril - Sometimes a tooth, or part of the faw bone protrudes_ The object in operating is, to cert of the edges of the fessure in the lop, & approximate them by means of the twisted sulure of there be a portion of projecting bone, it should be taken off with a pair of nippers - This operation should not be performed on a patient at a time that he has a cough, - Jour have objected to doing it on infants, but I have done it with perfect safety, when the patient was only two mouths old - The fifsure after a time closes up, the lep pulling it gradually together - Gheralion -It has been proposed to cut off the fessure with a horife, but this can not be properly done, there being nothing to derect the scalpel ; Inlo as the tep cannot be properly supported to do it equally - Scelsons answer extremely well, for this purpose - The edea of their producing a contrision of the parts they cut, I thus making them less fet to heal hendly, is totally unfounded - The Surgeon should out off the edges of the fesoure, taking care to cut out completely the angle which is formed above at their point of gunetion - Thus

the piece cut out well be of the form of an enverted V. a few

+ situaled in the cellular substance round the rectum -

CHE LIE

should then be passed the of the upper part, I another the the lower, I retained by a ligature, passed round them in form of a Jeque & and tied - These pins should be made of silver, as this is not apt to rust - I as this metal is incapable of receiving a very ferie poent, they should have moveable steel points -Ofter having applied the legature, the steel points should be taken off - The Surgeon being cautious while he is taking them off, to secure the other end with a pair of forceps, as otherwise they might be drawn out - In this case it would be necessary to repeal the operation of pulling them in at the end of 4 or 5 days they should be taken out, the an union generally takes place in 2 days - The pins alone should be removed, the ligature which steeks to the lip, answers the purpose of adhereve placeta, being suffered to remain teller falls off spontoneversly - fany thing should render the vernoval of the pins necessary before the lip has united, it should if possible, be brought together again, when granulations have formed, I before cicationation has taken place, when the granulations well probably adhere together -

Fistilla in ano_ The

of the arms - It frequently consists of one, two, or more cells - tis caused by suffarmation - If the parts be violently wiflemed,

+ to fluctuation of the part may be perceived on being pressed - which are the symp. with have appeared for hearth . The steer point story to be + causing a suppression of cuine town times causins vertebra-

La great lumefaction ensue, A causes Dejamia, bearing downfrain, I sometimes aventue suppression oferine - When it answes at so great a height, it generally turnenates in suppenation, forming an absect, & making an opening either extremally or into the rectum, or both - Het communicate externally alone, it is called an Licomplete Festerla . Let communicate externally flowed with the Rectum, it is called a Complete Fistula - but if with the Rectum alone, it is denominated and occult Fristela -In order to examine well the state of the parts, the patient should lean on a table, I the Lungeon, having his finger well oiled, should introduce et wito the Rectum, Linserta probe into the absects - If he can feel the peobe, the Fistela is complete. but if the Fistula be incomplète, he will not be able to feel the probe - Sometimes the absects is small, resembling a bele, t is easily could - Sometimes the side of the Rectum is seperated I detached from the buttocks, to a very great extent, resurgeven to the brein of the Pelvist ___ The causes which occasion these alseefses are such, as produce wiflammation wany other part of the body - He should examine well, afterses of pain in the region of the arms; to discover whether or not if proceeds fromfieles, so that if it does not, means may be resorted to, to stop or avoid suppenation - This should be our feist endeavour, forthis purpose, blood should be drawn according to the nature both general that feeches, poulti-of the case, I the constitution of the patients - Lecches, poultices of bread I will mixed with lead water I the warm batte. Thould

to great law gooten and brief Express bearing down for + The warm batte with anodyne abysters should then be usedcourt the result of the reministrate oftend to And with the Rection of the rather a Complete Frate to hely and the Rection when whicher minimater and French of Historia in order to recommend out the state of the party the patient charle las on a till the factoring and freign well orles devel with die of war he Wedging I bener to produce The one feel the herbeather nesterla is complete But it Was her title to account helity in and with be white to feel the Marilleria the 4 to toto is sound, remedition a leter & is carele court - Specialistic How note of the Restigue is reprinted do docked from the Patterney is a west grown whenty so in operan the later of the volvier - . The secure which over some Then a do wood and a short in a flat wind their in any the part of they last - The shorted examining with a fleases of paris in the major of the a const to obe cover whether or wit i prove all from heles so traderichalier not sondern mar he viscot at to to say or a med distribution. The spiral of the con soul constant and her his servery blood should be dearn according to the rates atter care the considering of the patient

should be tried, - Sometimes however these remedies fail, the ternour increases to such a size, asto occasion a total suppression of went - a catheter should then be introduced for the relief of the patient, det may be leftin, for a considerable time, withoutary bad consequences resulting from it the catheter should be made of quin Clastic, I it will then adapt it self to the shape of the part, Lwell be worn with much more case than a selve one .

Sometimes inflammation comes on withe Buttoches, da disposition to garagrene - On this subject Iwould advise you to read Not both The from the success Thave experienced in such cases, from the use of blesters, Iwould recommend them to you. If the Jurgeon be called early he may generally resolve the inflammation but unfortunately, we seldom see such cases, tell supprenation has taken place, when an operation is necessary to complete a cure - In all cases where there is a collection of matter, we should make an opening wito the most prominent part, I not wait for it to open spontan every I wi all cases we should pursue the antiphlogostic plan, until the criflainmation subsides - I shall now proceed to mention the circumstances, which render it diffe cult to effect a cure without a surgecal operation -Ast - When the Festerla is incomplete, the formation of pers, heeps its sides distended - I besides this, an electron

There is the to and the Chair the former of the State of Edward To the Hills of Mills Hear he will want and the water for the darks of love fine the grandy a provention metaline of the forest allowed Clarke and with the allower to the the day of the share Such the water was a for a constant a second of the Music time for their party of the course have the Miller Care had the the fire the accept their discussions as a man I will no so me the wife for min the autophological flue, and of the spect of a constant with and a despecial constant. fits sides also prevent it's healing - If the orifice be small, so that the matter cannot readily flow out, it collects in the cavity, I the granulations cannot come wito contact.

Ind - The Suppurating cavety is prevented from healing, by the external orifice closing up too soon, I here the patient thinks himself getting well - but his hopes are soon blasted - for the matter has withe to force its way out at the former of ening - or else make a new one -3nd - When the fistula is complete, the forces haf the open ing in the side of the Rectum, Lout at the external one, whenever the patient goes to stool - When the Fristela is occult, the matter makes its way wite the Rectum dis thus discharged -But the orifice will be generally obstructed by the faces - yetin most cases the orefice goes obliquely downward from the Rectum, I when the patient goes to stool, the foxes well completely close it up - But I have seen cases when the orifice opened upward, into the Rectum, Lwhenever the Jaces were worded, they would get with the cavity of the absects, I distend it very much, causing thereby great distrefs to the patient

4th - When nature is unequal to the accomplishment of a come, without the africtance of a Surgeon - as Mr. When the cave ity is one side of the Sphericter here when the patient goes to stool, the contraction of that Muscle, will draw the detached side from its natural situation, destroy all the newly formed granulations, & prevent a cure - And another obstruction to the cure is,

of the rider or look or event to nealing - Whice vir fee be some it, so that thernotter canadireadily flow out seelleste in the cavity the granula-Ind . The Jupper all y court is presented from healing, by the external oreflece closer or up too soon, I new This faller to hunder hundely others will - but his hopis on soon blasted - for his mother has with When the faterla a complete other sever from the other spen eng in the sade of the Rectain of out at The co The hoter soon to stool he walter praile to do war with conficient be generally districted by the faces - 4 chin & of the rectum is seperated from the surounding parts or here ohe wed would order who courts of the alberto + I by this means making it a simple wound - this incision is to be made as high up as the above frestends -The contraction of the boursele, will dear he delached side him. ets natural situation, dation of his nearly pound grave Calina Aprecedo cara - Tied Weather distraction to the care

that when the patient goes to stool, the get is somewhat few trudes, Larry adhesions that may have taken place, during its contracted state, are destroyed ... Wis to this cause, that the small portion of blood is owing, which appears after stool -The When from some cause, the healing of the Fistula has been prevented for some time, the parts become collous as was before explained - after thas healed & broken outseveral times -Other The practice of entroducing substances into the abscels; as stuffing it full of link, called by some surgeons dieseing to the The When the Fistula cettered a considerable way into the Pelvis, teven to the upper part of the breint, accompanied with caries - nature seldow effects a oure, & the art of even the best Jurgeon, is often foeled ~ 8th - The general health of the patient - This should be attended to, as it well help greatly in the come -The operation for Fistula in aro, consists in deviding the sphincter & detached gut because when the sphincter is cut, Neamodact so as to enjure the gramulations - The faces too, when this is performed, can easily pass out without protructing the Rectain a for information on the particular manner office forming this operation, I would advise you to read Mr. Pott - my obfeel has been to shew the principles, on which the healing is effected in

Ishall

That when the patient gow to stood, The gest is somewhat furtingles any adknown that may have take place, during to continue less t but you are apt to wound your hand by the sharp point of the bistory - To prevent this I use a thinkle made timb the finger projects this is a little way, which is necessary in order to fell the point with the finger - there place it on the lead thinkle of draw them out this is necessary when the fistula is not complete, I when the bislowy is to be pushed this some substance, as the rectum-+ when it is divided, put a piece of a link a long the whole twack, to prevent its em-mediate adhesion again - this is not dieping to the bottom takenotice -The When the Fisterle extends a considerable was not he Peters, even to the upper hast of the brews, accompanied with co wis notice solden effects a court the and affect this live + but is necessary for the cap to rise up a little to get of the therewill be a portion that will not be divided to remedy this, I have the quand to extend just to the point, fastend by a hinge, I when it is removed by touching the hinge it does not rise beyond the point of the vistoury to get loose the oplande of detecked quite because when the often out hearen duck so as to en purte granutations - The faces to when their is performed, can coolly peops out without historisting to Rectains a Hor enformation on the particular manner offer for ing this operation I would adown you to read with Post on yet . feet has been to show the principles, a wheel the healing is of the

I shall adso make some remarks, upon the mode of acting in operating - When the Fristerla is complete, the patientis to be laid on a table, of the Surgeon, after velering his feriger, is to introduce Nento the ares - Then put a bestowy thro the fistular cavity, untilit comes in contact with the finge - Then removing the quand, draw away both Jenge & bistoury logether, heefing theirends in contact & The bestowy devides all between the exper cavity, at which it is introduced wito the rectum, the external orifice of the rectum it It divides the sphericter & Rectum from its expressionmunication, to its extremely In the entroduction of the Bestoney the patient would feel considerable pain from the instrument, as it is constructed - To remedy this, I have a selver cap, which goes on the point of the bistory, I extends along one side of the blade, which secures the cutting edge - When the bistory is entiodereed, by pushing a letter know at the end of the cape, it falls off, leaving the edge exposed to

place a fucie of waxed lenen on the edge; this hould be long enough to reach from the point to the edge of the handle - so that, when the Bistory is introduced, we can draw away the lenen, I devide the parts - This mode answers extremely well - Sometimes the opening into the Rectum is so low down, that we can pass a devictor from the abscess, into the Rectum I out at the arcus -

+ But Depault recommend a wrieto be passed up o voured in the same manner as in removing a polypus from the nose or other parts. The manie of applying it is first to introduce a piece of wood into the rection, then a carried into the fistula, I feel for the wood, with the end of the carried, when found, an instrument must be passed thror the carried a precient of there be any substance intervening between the carried swood, it must be precient this, the wood is then to be withdrawn - a wrie is then to be introduced this the conula to book into the arms, I put over the end of the carried, their push the wire a little way this the end of the carried at them wish the land to pass the wire to in a little way this the end of the carried at them wish the land to pass the wire in the wind to faster the wire to it to bring it out to large the so that we may know when elegate to the end

you so to prove the souteres to be well as the south of the

Carl and the for more of the collect only - the the Health See hand

pertinent of furting a letter hard at the end of the

Peresta more to when the soloning in who

+ & Nis sometimes difficult to distinguish them from serophula -

+ sometimes they follows blows -

so fast t

Schirrus & Cancer

de Scheines is a sourd insenseble, termour, which when it well contests is called carried - It is a desirable their to be able to distinguish what termours will end in barroers - but this cannot always be done - blucks are sometimes caused by inflam mation, the coaquilating lymph, which is secreted, not being realisorbed, forms a hard turnour - Scrophulous people are very subject to such turnours, they are frequently formed in the breash of females - When turnous formed here are of a doubt ful nature, it is best to exterpate them - Sometimes there is no exciting cause of the disease - Its favgress is very different - Sometimes are stronged progress, I executing for 30 years, I sometimes making rapid progress, I executing we weeks a flee their feish appearance - When a solutions turnour is about to turn into

But itten the Fisterla , so far up, hor wedered sorrely residence of the man harp in show to people + sometimes a fluctuation may be fellboung Hout a the Rene Stepen The pair this will present bornion ations will be devoted by a breath dalue plan in Torse value or the in it by the laptine will had made you for more lister be before to that they the time he begater have able to the word a well be wearly free led exam throughing however where I not head quite Stuner. + In the early stage wale a called claimen - . The is destinettaline to be with claim linguest what their deit will and the Elemen buther coming alican be down the love of a constitue cannot by wife. mater he exercise to + which are called by adams, living Hyddlicts -Wedn't an and middle may parent present of feel and prediction formed to the fire to the formette of to him turnous formed him \$ I when they should or should not be extripated freed a conclusion in his for 30 years down termening o For on our decision, the lefe of our patients to our reputation depends -

into a Cancer, it is enlarged & hardened, the edges become purple at last it becomes surrounded by varicose veens, the is denominated a cancer. It is then attended with violents hooting pains—
the layuphatic glands meaned become instituated, dit often resembles the claus of a crab, at length it becomes an open
ulce, discharging a fosted sames — this is the common course of a cancer.

Sometimes we meet with sores, resembling cancers in their

symptoms, but are still different from them -

A true I chewe should always be tistantly extipated, nothing being able to discuss it. The appearance of scheius turnous on dispection, differs according to the stage at which it has been extracted in the centre is generally found hard tolers while cartilinge - From this, white ligamentous febres proceed to the circumferance, I this is not well defend - As the turnous advances this structure becomes less evident, I when ulceration commences, it exhibits quite a different appearance - Sometimes exists existing them when a turnous has been extipated, I these appear, it would always, had it been allowed to remain proceeded to cancer -

We should be extremely cautious in forming our opinions respecting the nature of a tumous, about which we are consulted in the statue of a tumous, about which we are consulted in the nature of a tumous, about which we are consulted in

wife the construction in girl france with the wife is come frugte told a carrier . I a tien attended out to water potential and from Me hate planderica of lepton material of tofter in said atticker aproporate at anoth is becomes an open alor devolungs a fold sained e in colderer destains should always to on deference, deffer excording to the stage at which al has been en traction in The coules is generally fourier has been like conti lage - now this what regarded in Jelica fire in the du diante to the ancients supposed it was, as well as some of the modernon Butwe know the matter of cause is frequently applied to parts, without procluding any effect as to cause - Mt. relates the case of himself to prove its contagious nature, he sarphe inhaled the vapour which arose from a cancer La sloughing of the Tonoils took place, but this could not have been a cancer, for that disease havenere been chied where it attacks these parts whereas his was easily and retrinight have been merely the consequence of inflammation - There is another case related of a surgeon in Monas shos-- futal in Soudon, who tasted some of the matter of cancer, bever after, had a disagreeable sensation in his mouth - helingered bleed in a few mouths, but without being affected with cancer we know that the shalle from a cancer in the mouth or on the Jorghe is often applied to the Tourils, without having any effect on them - Gooch mentions many cases of cancer, which he supposed to have been communicated by toutagion butall of these, contrary to the nature of cancero, yielded to common applications -We should be covered a contract of forming on operation

authors deffer in their ideas respecting cancers returning after having been extracted - We are certainly often succepful, but frequently too, are we disappointed ___ Meforg. Hunter, Home and Clyme protest against the operation, after the disease has become capable of contaminating -When we fust percieve a turnour of this kind, it is best to attempt by bleeding, leeches, blisters, becata deto discussion of these fall the Jungeon should explain the case to the frateent, & advise an operation ~ There is a disease which affects the ala of the nose, the Glans penis, which considerably resembles cancers but is not contaminating - A progresses however, dis a corroding sore - en cancer we find a hard edge formed -Cancer is by some supposed to be contagious, but this point is not y et determined - Some say, that they even emit a contaminating vapour - buttheir contagious nature is not sufficiently established - Mr. Tearson justly observes, that viulence I contagion are different things - The matter of a cancer may evode - but that of the new sore is not like the former in Swill now make a few remarks on this disease - and Mr Cancer have been thought heridelary - but ell!

Home has proved them to be entirely local diseases, altho some constitutional peculiarites may dispose to exthus descend from fathe teson + Cancer are common to every age, but are most so

to people in advanced life - They are said to be most frequent

+ Dionis remarks, that out of the women, which he all ended, that the menses was obstructed about the time, the disease occurredthem last the server second oxlaw he can to the hateach + copious depletion will mostly succeede bear I is not a chiteterine set your say his hier time. seitherente Billeshed Mr. Cam with oliver in the varietience L'eville avin le l'despellent heines Conversion on commence to cores ago, but aic

140 i.e. between 45 d 50 + in women, at about the period when menstruction ceases, - Single women are said to be more leable to them - this however is not the case untefothe menses be wiegular - They occur walmostevery part of the body - but most frequently in the glands, I in the breasts of women - These however are subject to other diseases - Tourtimes the whole substance of the manna enlarges in size - is sore and paciful, with heat treducts of the part - These symptoms are sometimes accompanied by a symptomatic fever - In these cases The antiphlogistic requires both general I local should be resorted to, I will be generally found to succeed - I however it does not succeed, A exhibits no ædcomatous appearance -The mamma is sometimes affected with a chronic deep seated in flammation, with shooting pairs - fel suppurate it appears red & sore - This always occurs in young women, and without being a signed to any causet ... Sometimes the breast is affected with scrophulous tumous. These have been denominated specious & chein, I wi some instances, it is not easy to distinguish them from time Solicin -But in Scrophala the progress is more rapid than in Schin ris; I when there are many tumours, They are almost certainly scraphulous; because we very seldom find more than one scheins - His not how ever posible to pronounce with any certainty, I in all doubt ful cases, it is better to Hydalids sometimes form the tumour, I when they

to a consensat a low things truck when will with the course of the finger considered and to be regar leadle to them - her however in mit the case and opthe mand be an opelar - They over in almost when partiethe body - Introver prepredly in the aparts friethe brost of wanes - There he were are subject to other descares - I and lines the whole sulstance of the encious or large in size i is core and painful with water reduce of the hand . There war propertions are Experience accompance by a representation who ferry their com The antephleyete organion to the general I level should be resorted a + but canotic eats away indiscreminately, both diseased I sound hauts. mounted a sometime affected unto a consider of to appropriate and forme the color any occurs was young morner. - Tourston or her brees his a feeted with so or chimele in himon There have been deviced in about aprecious a title in it is some in stansactand confliction and har to be the form the solver + 4th when the surrounding parts are not affected rese destroither the + when the shew is sound a straight incision is to be made, but when any portion is diseased, it is to be removed by making two incisions in the direction of the pectoral musele - If the axillary glands are affected, the cellular substance is to be cutthis, & a ligature passed round above the glands, this may be done by pulling it down when from any cause it cannot be removed we should apply the remedics, just mentioned -

do they should always be extracted - When the operation is per formed, Ashould be done soon, because after the disease has acquired the power of contaminating, success is doubtful - Mr. Home & W. blyne say, that when the axillary glands are affected, it is inproper to operate - But I have several times performed the operation with success, when the axillary glands were affected ; taking care to secure them with legistures before cutting them off -There are two means of removing caricers - vez - the Thise & caustic - The former is preferable, because it will seperate all the diseased parts, Luthen Nis employed, we can discrim. enate between the sound of the unsound fraits in Sometimes however it is necessary to employ carestie - In these cases, equal parts of white assenie, I sulphu answer very well - When the hufe is determined on Nio necessary to allend to the following cucumstances ~ M- The Cancer should be so situated, that no refel which Awould be dangerous to wound can be enjewed - Ind - The disease should have been oceasioned by accident - 3rd - The health of the patient shouts be good -- When the bancer cannot be removed, the brused leaves of Hernlock - a canor positive, or an aquevers solution of opening are good applications - Internally opening Le Neglitshade may be a dumistered to 6 anceivers tumours sometimes occur on the nech, Lwhen they are deepseated, There es considerable hazard in extripating them -

But

+ It received its name, from its being aggravated by all medicines applied toil1 Home mentions two cases, in both of which, the patients were between 50 500 years fage.
2 The under lip most frequently affected ~

3 Wis often the source of great of hair to the unfortunate suffer, as much so, as any the human body is subject to _

4 Mr. Hunter once estimated the whole of N, in a state of ocherins ...

But sometimes Scrophulous tumous here are supposed to be cancerous — Mr. Plaison says that the glands under the jour never become cancerous — unless when they are contaminated by a cancerous virus from some other situation — The glands therefore unless in the cucumstances above mentioned should not be exterpated — The Parotid Sub-maxillary glands are often truly cancerous —

Men cancers appear in the face, they are called Note me tangere - I some say that this is a distinct disease - but I have found it to restl. other cancers - The actual canter initates them very much, I the harife is the best method of extripating them -

The Tonque is sometimes affected with cancer ... The Lip frequently 2. This sometimes commences like a small want I sometimes the whole lip is altered, I be comes I chives ... I

have removed three of this kind —
The Eye is sometimes cancerous. This may be extinuith accordance to a most terrible operation —
pated, but it is a most terrible operation —

Many cases of bance of the Rectum have been mentioned but it has never been cured - Openin in glysters of by the mouth are the only remedies - Mr. Home introduces firstly large pits of the The Tremea vaginalis is sometimes cancerous.

The Bladder also - This disease appears on the Penis; commentingly a small warfour the framew frequee, or glans - this remains quies cent for years - but if critated et colociates.

+ The glands of hispure are often affected by veneral waits, but they are distinguished according to Me. by the waits being attended generally with either phymosis or haraphymosis. + being hard, craggy, painful, shooting up the grown & back ~ Herted Sub Their Canais approximation faces they are called Note The lengue woom dens affected with concer I succeeded so the whole lay is attended to come to take The Eye is direction a carecious. This mea, to wite Allany cases of Earner of the Rection have been open in physics by the mouth best Alexander been oured a the only recovered in the Rome Villanders frothy lang Elder fills The Junea vaguales is sometimes cancerne The Madde also - This disease appear on the Penis; commen cuply a small wardon the frame prefuce or glain the remain quieses for years - but of entated at alectionals

the revettera becomes exposed, holes form in et, of the wine pagees out producing great indation -The Glands withe grown are sometimes cancerous; it is easy to distenguish these, from several affections of themin The Uleus is often cancerous, I some authors advise externation - but this cannot be done - In the management of these, we must advise stemulating enjections ... Scherrus Testicles are common; & for faither information respecting them; I refer you to Mrs. Port Celepation of Cancerous Mumma-Before the operation, it is necessary to examine the parts very accurately - We sometimes find the disease not extending farther than the breast - In some instances the shew over the diseased paris sound, while inother is illevated furple Tometimes the disease is attached to the Pectoral muscle. I sometimes there is also a turnour in the axilla ... It is Therefore always necessary to examine the glands in that part - If they be found hardened, we should examine the cellula teeture between them I the breast. The Surgeon should also examensine whether the Lymphaties be hardened round the mamma; the should ettered his examination to the glands above the axellad in the neck-When a Cancer in the Breast extends to the axella, then there is little prospect of success . but sometimes the operation termenates happily Men

the desistand becomes enough day to flowing on it is the we The Charden the arm as an Stand care in the between qualities, from some a frotion of their E. The Allermon Fire Blanceron of some and the address extension - but his carnot to down in the side your of these, in much a divise other what is enjectioned in Setteened Statedle an draine I for flething in fringe + it should be spread on liver in preference to leather as the matter is apt to cinjue the leather of prevent it from beeping the parts properly to getter acceptably in the sometime find the discuss were other than discourt from your since eat his elow harmand friends Sometimes he dissers of allowing to the Profes of war street do marketine there a less a try our to the orether in the is The expression of any to war were the gland in the st partic After to found hardand worders to come in the celled testers between their the break The Jungar should also ceansoning at letter the by regulation in plandlened want the unamine ; the shireld colored his experience to the plands about the Atellation the will Then a bling in the Breach votends to the trail a Here a letter prinfect of surrefor tred something the openin

When the shew is sound, bets colour natural, it is only necessary to make an incision over the tumour to exposed despect tout further preating the shew from the tumour, then making a cincular incision round it down to the Pectoral newsele, I despecting it from that — The Surgeon should attend to the wounded active at the moment of their division — If an active be not longe he may such upon it but if it be large he should stop I take it upon afterwards the sides of the evened are to be brought to gether, I retained with anotherive placeted— This is a simple case, but when the dypophotic glands in the axilla are handened, they much be exterpated— I they sometimes extend very high up—

be sound only a surple incision is necessary but if it be pur ple or relevated, make two semilunar incessors, meeting together at their extremeties, I encluding all the appround sheir; which must be removed however large it may be - The Surgeon should take care to cut it in the directions of the Febres of the

Sectoral musele —

Jany turnous are to be removed from the axilla.

seat the patient on a chair before the light, thave the hair

shaved from the axilla - Commence the incision over the

lumour in the axilla; I make an other incision from fish

below the axilla to meet the former one - Defsect off the

turnour from the Pectoral muscle, differ adhere to any

kortion

the second secon deather hapen an antion topos the high both and the line + butwhen it extends theor the abdominal ring. The operation should not be performed. portion of the musele, cut off that part of the musele - Separte the tree fust at the lower part, leaving tallached to the upper parties that its weight may draw down the turnous in the axella - Expose the surface of the axellary turnoun, I that of the hardened Lymphatics, I defect them from the rectoral musele When the parts are exposed as high up as the axillary turnous, full them down, then feeling above them; they must not be seperated with a knife, until after typing the part to which they are attached, with a ligature, in order to avoid hamorhage. They may then be cut off below the legature - this will sepe rate willow M days - Bring the sides of the evound together with adheswi plaiste - There is another method efexterpating these ternours viz-by caustic - but this has fallen into diserse with the knife the Surgeon may distinguish the sound parts from those which are diseased - Besides which the caustic gives much more pain than the knife - But if caustic, use assenic & sulphu - corroseve sublimate or the actual cautery -Externation Schirrous Testicles. Before the operation, examine that part of the sorotum, cov-

Before the operation, examine that hast of the sorotum, conening the diseased part, to see whether or noted be sound - if not I must be removed - Examine also the spermatic chord, for if it be hardened, or enlarged, it must be divided above where it is thus reflected to the rules of smake an incession,

from the then lower from hours were to the first in the thing the place interior was what me my diene it course the letter meres see the walles tops to sougher of the nather Eller Man Shot of the arteres may be afterwards taken up, by themselves . but this is useless & thould nobbedone - buttie -+ I thereby weaken the patient very much - they always appear in the form of periodical tumefactions to sometimes there is a protection of the get of a foot or more - this I have always cured by attending to the diet of the patient. The best of which is, rye much, the patient can then go to stool without straining, I when strictly adhered too the patient soon gets well-Ellegation formous rolling Before the operation aparence that part of the a circluin con being the decision of paid to are whether more of the sound - of not changed be removed - Examine also the openinates choose for if it be hardened or enterget it must be decided about + also purges I eold water -

commencing about an wieh above the hardened part of the spermatric chord, I continuing down to the bottom - carry the incision fully into the substance of the turnow, in order to ascertain that the Sesticle is schiius - Then defect the skin off from the turnow, I also difsectup the spermatic chord to above the hardened part sepresate the Vas Defferens from the chord, I has a ligature round the rest of the chord half an inch above the hardened part. After this is tied-cut of the spermatic chord, I approximate the sides of the wound by two or three stickes

Hæmorrhoedal Tumours_

Sometimes we find large turnours on the areas - sometimes mear that part I sometimes within the Rectum - These sometimes bleed professel; they are liable to influention, of give pain - When they are found within the Rectum, they are from the Rectum, they are from the relations amin't Sometimes they produce dyspepsia, devisione instances they presson of the membranous part of the wether, I cause a superfue for the membranous part of the wether, teause a superfue from of where - Some knew a patient in whom a tunou of this kind produced a number of the thigh, which was removed by takeing off the turnour -

Leeches & Easter oil, relieve the patient as does also mild unctuous ointment of Tallow I mutton such, La pouttice with landanum - These however are only patteatives, therefore

1100. conversion at our on of above the har dewer his har delicate he will be the open maticishani o contracting down to the bottom I can the being fally wite the outstance of the turnson in broken to account that the The teste is ordered the the shire the the the thing collect the showing tighted to above the haders had a street the Nas Defecies from the chood, I have legative round Atte dies & half tool just above the hardened front with the lead cat of the observation there of alphoraginate the order of the wound butter or these stacked Amnow/receled Funerum denotioned we for where territories on the severe con time wear that had sometime within the Rectumyou dance blood people they one halle to influence open from the they are found at the the the + or to lay hold oft seeme it by a double canula Levere -I can clear on they found wire abrophysics from some undances I. he of on the anombranous part of the explicit francis on our tacker of mone I serve have a patient as where a tan in of this tree of produced a noun bough of the Thingh, which was in moned to Wheno of the lorn on Ecclied Enotes al relien the hate it assessable und unclive outries of allow healton such These however on outer hotheaters, The

it is often necessary to remove the diseased part - To effect this There are two methods - vez - By legature and encision -The latter however is dangerous, as there is commonly a consideable homorrhage - so that the forme method is preferalten When the basis of the tumow is small, it is easy to the award it a common ligateure - or what is still bette, a piece of flat tape, without wax - Theis latter is not so apt to slip - but when the lumour has a broad basis, it is necessary to use a needle with a doubte ligature - This needle should be passed in the base of the tumour, about the middle, I one ligature teed on each side of N - By this means the circulation well be stopped the Sumour will come off - This sometimes takesplace in about four days - I sometimes it regrs. 10 or 12 days - The patients of few no pain after the operation _ When the tumour is set. nated within the rectum, give a purge, I be ready, after stool to tie a legature round it, as it will then be furturded in Paracentisis Ubdominis-

Water sometimes exists in the cavety of the abdomen, for ming ascites - When the distention is great I medical means can afford no relief, it becomes necessary to make an artificial opening for it - His is generally done between the anterior superior spinous process I the ambelieus - I sometimes between the cumbilicus of symphysis patris - But it is said that

+ but from my own experience this is not the case - wounds in these parts heal as soon as in anyother -+ In the Lenea alba - two wiches below the umbilions -+ otherwise its jundus may becymed fel By this an constitue on whater will be stopped The four days it someteness to egos. 18 or 12 days - The potentions give no pour afte the operation - When the turner is ad asked within the water, you to purpost the ready attended to his a higher over I i no der all the he protected in The person of the triple william Water sometime contra he courte of the abeliance for can without worship of vecommon worshay to me

That when this is done, the evound made in the tendon does not head so soon as it would obscievese do - Then the operation is performed in the first mentioned place, the Epigastic artery is sometimes evounded, the consequence of which is often a fatal hoemovhage - Sopuate between the unbilieus os Pubist it is necessary in doing so to have the Bladde emp ty - If in operating between the umbilices of the superior spirious process the Epigastic artery Ihld be wounded, the water comes out bloody - If this bedone the artery may be taken upon Before perforating the parectes of the abdomen, it is proper to ascertain, that there is actually water in the Meutoneum - For this purpose, the Surgeon should place our of his hands on one side of the patients abdoment paton the other, that he may feel the fluctuation - Tometimes however after feeling the fluctuation, no water comes this the abotherner - Source performed the operation on a patient from whom no water came - after 2 or 3 days the patient died from recetorcal cuflammation, of fleed contained in the cavity of the abdomen was found to be felly - In women it is very necessary to distinguish between Dropsy & Pregnancy - a May acticfs, once called on a surgeon in England, to consult him on what she considered a Dropesical affection - He prenctured the abdomen, but was surprised, to find that no water carneout the the carrela - In a short line after the evormandied,

Ho afford an exil for the water of prevent ten effection ento the cellular substance.

If the canula does not fit the overifice made by the lancet, so as to fill up every hand it is to be remedied by making a kind of shoulder to the canula, with lining previously diphed in wax
+ The internal one having one end smooth frecised with holes - the external one is to be first introduced, Impuly all the water suffered to flow out. The contents of the abdonier, are then apt to follow grings of stop the swifice of the canula - to obvious this inconvenience, I then introduced the small one, within the large one
+ near the edge - the water will then flow out without in commodering the patient.

I'm woing the Isochan the stillette is to be entered, with one furth I then with drawn I.

+ It is called morbed debitation, because there is at the same time, disease in the internal coat, which is probably the cause of it

* of the sac is formed by condensed cellular substance -

was economica ed in every

and was found to have been pregnant - The tracka had puncture ved the letteres I entered the hip of the Foeters -

The operation is a simple one, of the listument commonly employed to perform Newith, is a twolow — a turingular provide winterment, with a canula — The canula should fet the twolow exactly — of late the lancest printed twohan has been employed — but if this be used the print should be exceedingly sharp — Bothe of these instruments go in with more difficulty than a common lancest — Speciforate the abelownen with a lancest, in my right hand, I introduce a canula with my left — Hitsethe female eather very well — I sometimes use a double canula.

Some Surgeons seat the patient but I place him on the side of the bed and assistant presses on his belly to prevent his becoming fainty — after the operation, bring the sides of the wound into contact, I heep them so with adhesive plaister. I tec a towell round the abdomen, so as to press upon it - Have were at hand, in case the patient should be fainty in

aneurisms-

An anewism is a morbed delitation of the heart lastenes!

They are of two brinds - True & False - a true anewism

implies the dititation of an artery - a false ancewism is fur
duced by a wound in an artery - a false ancewism is fur
duced by a wound in an artery - a false ancewism is fur
an artery is disposed to dilate in several parts, but often in

only one - This is generally owing to an increased momentum.

+ or the disproportion of the coats of an artery, I the momentum of the blood civit. + It has been supposed that violent strains lay the foundation for them restourness from the account to my the same to while it get the tirely made in algoring of in a growing in growing in the war house miselfle freme to president to exceed by short with Harrison . The front the abolaine within largest in, my this experiment was objected too, because closing the wound as now flunter did the parts might prevent dilitation - but Mit flome tried the same experiment of lefthe artery bare, after differenting away all the coals but the inner one two delation took place who of the west the appointment for + I takes place without any known cause The evenes with contact freeze + I the internal coal sometimes sloughs off at this parkflee a love of s and milling. They be of the hours - Done - Felow - to him a the commen english the detate of a day - a fel anner of duce however du le at of the water him then an along a desposed to see take in string party had after me

or to soil . The ser generally some of an extense of an ex

of the Heart to wester to remote eauses... Drenking is said to be one - Contessions are also said to produce them the partial division of an actery, the going the the outer was but not the mice, is said to be a cause of anewrom - To ascertain this Mrs. flutter laid bare the carotis artery of a Dog - he then defrected among the coats are after an other until he came to the enie one - The wound was then tied up, I the Dog left to himself - about 3 weeks after be was hilled of the artery found to be of the natural singe, not being dilated in any wese - + Mrs. Home has tried the same experiment Wary rate, of this cause does produce anewism, it is very seldom - The general cause is, a diseased state of the artery, which renders it too weak to resist the enifectus of the blood it an anceusin is not simply a dilitation of anactry, but the entemal coat is rought diseased - I sometimes ofification takes place to la flace de la fl women, I young people - Thave however seen several cases of ancerismo en evornen

It is of the greatest importance to distinguish ancurisms from tumous of a different nature; this difference is sometimes obscure I not perceived; especially in old ancuisms. In recent ones, the pulsation can always be felt by prefuse. but some time after the swelling I tension is much increased, I the parts are ful on the stretate, a conquelam is formed.

The

100 The that the series within a partie on an and have and take two of the trace and expendent when describer to the particle devices of the action, the going the the outer while best is the mise marie to be against of land very in to reverting him then flower land love the order orthorala Esta - the them oblived at amond the coate one after a The wound was the die enter le come à la seux oncerer lawring of the Eco left to here golf the web and people become week Cotistion and over the Heart has been the admin when Wash water of the cause does produce and live terring who new selden I will alice it comes in appeared affects on the and + but in arreuron, it is felt in every parts executely - thornot so when conquela have formed ~ Mercinaria, o con hisacloton warden I young fresh to in Those however age a mind course of it is of the engine ted und with this to the goute cases you then are of a deflect distant this deflace is sometimes observed broken nearly whereally in the answering but militarie with the mathe of their wards Little than to an find mit to strateste, a convertencing forment

The pulsation becomes obstructed, because the stuties of the hear has to be continued to the fenger theor the coagulan - The stren covering the termour continues of ets natural colour, until it is mean opening ... In recent cases we may remove the blood, I swelling of course by making pressure for sometime exporthe part; but after this is discontinued tretuins; I we can often hear Adolhis - Ot turnou may form on an artery the so situated, as to partate of the pulsation; Len' that respect it resembles anewism - but we can place our fenger behund it I push it off from over the artery, I the pulsation well cease inmediately - Even when we cannot rawse the turnour from off the artery, we can distinguish it from an ancuism by the pattecular pulsation - for when a tumour is situated over an artery, we are sensible of the whole body moving in When an Oncures takes place within the thorax, there is a palpitation of the heart, an enegular pulse, I differently of breath ing - When an ancuism has commenced its progress, it is not so rapid as we sing ht suppose; because the impeters of the blood as the acteny delates is distributed over a large surface. Holoes not advance all at once, but increases gradually; coagula forming, as the sac distends; which as it advances con-

When a large ancuism busts, it sometimes occasions death, by the left of blood ~ Sometimes there is a partial dilitarian

+ I the sach is sometimes seated more to one side of the artery, than the other, owing to the unequal dilitation of the sides - but this is not always the case -

for a describe a reserve of a loss of a reason of a reason the france.

but to fee this is allowed to consider the state of the second of the law.

the detice the the same way from or an account to

do retended into facility of the firetime to the theological

I fushed of from our the testing the formation on the coast his

insellating the when we wind the turner from

summer have morrown out at an in model comment

+ Mhas been advised to employetiteal ancuism by pressure on the artery above the knee - It they sie proposes to make pressure on the grown, with a kind of button timereasing Normagnachially Namight probably effects cure -

ala jaming a shi was hadande it his a si it a do aine can

Mine a large der der derech forest il mindere to non

the experience with a factor were for any

+ It is called Popliteal ancuersin, when in this place-

enally quite as thick, as the evats of the acting - That part of the acting which is more remote from the heart than the ancuismal sae, becomes smaller than it was before - owing to the coagulation of blood in the sac, obstructing the passage of blood throw it in The presence which the ancuism occasions, frequently causes the absorption of the surrounding parts; Thave even seen a portion of the rebs absorbed - In this manner chaoes on, till charmes at the sheir, when it wests, I the fratient often diese from the surden den gush of blood - In an ancerismal sac, there will be often found, a number of coagula or larneria will be often found, a number of coagula or larneria.

Medical treatment will not effect a come in ancuarin, but it is proper to deininish the quantity of blood in the actives; to for this purpose it is proper to recommend rest, low diet to the partient, as they will retaid the progress of the disease _____ When it is on an extremely, bandages are advised, I are said to have effected some carest. The most common stluation for an amendation on the extremely is the hant _ it commences with a matthemore fully, which has a pulsation, I is at first attended with no pain _ afterwards however there is considerable pain much the leg swells just below the turnour. The pain which the animarism produces, is owing to its pressing on the news - The leg is swoln from pressure on the Symphatics I verise _ the relief be afforded, mortification ensues, I a great harmonthage _

Billion of the course the made in the said that they are go, with out with it as he coats of the over . That had all the son verking and the time was the - severe who read atta of blood a the sale of the court to faring of the the throng them. The adjustation of the secretary day from his wife a second milesteric The relacionship is a thing will refer to the merine the seal of land or . In an Uniterineal so there and to often found a grounder of an again to or they must be not Peter derict lication out and not office our a thomas but is in freque to very in the greatily of brood in the outering To the proper of in people, to extra recent rest, sho de the to the the the continuence to the property was a color at a my returned trained go as all weed an and then effection some delicate the simple commen at the time for an am Sychological has a heale atta disast find aller were well in have a title and how on their within the have -The rechast with down the two des I had free colored the day sure new lacked to think a separate between the regular

The parts pressed upon are absorbed, the anewism communicates The surest with the knee joint method of cause an ancuism is to take up the acting. The manner of doing this was formerly, to ful a Touriquet on the thigh above the an eurosu, tentento the turnou; difsect out the artery, to put a legature both above I below the aneurismal sac - But after the ligatures sloughed off, there generally came on a great homorrhage - This operation being unsuccessful, they commonly advised amputation of the thigh - We flutter however by exammation discovered, that the internal coal of the actery was in such cases diseased, I therefore nicapable of adhering together-Os the legatures in the ancient mode of operating were applied on the diseased parts, this discovery of his explains why it was unsuccessful - Mr. fluitte also found that this disease of The enternal coat, did not reach up as far as the middle of the thigh - he therefore culdown to the trunk of the artery at the muddle of the thigh Hook it up ~ leaving it to the anastomosing branches to carry on the circulation - His unnecesany to perform any operation on the anemismals ac - The Lac well sometimes become changed ento the condition of an absects - suppurating & by this process healing -Operation for Popleteal aneum Lay the patient on the table, sapply a Tournequet over the thigh - have at hand a blant silver needle, or a bended booksen with

o we should have at hand then - a Tourniquet scalpel, an anned needle. and hesive plaister; comprep, bandage to -+ Bend the lega tittle with the resectioned out - I shave the hair from the thigh of then * but when the patient is laying down it will be the under edgecommendation of the comment will be whomed a whale hay in The speed in hour annual for they commend not exclusive descended had his entered was of the seeing was in the properties of your properties in a party of the way of the second of at on the decement parts this descript his replains where was by internal confiderant wants is a fee a thermose to it is hope - he things on before to the first the pring to the + this is necessary, for there have been instances of mistalies being mede, the wrong artery being taken up -+ The ligatures due to be seperated one wich from each other - then first tie the upper of then the under ligature ordivide the actory with a blunt pointed bistoury between them - taking one not to include any other refsel in the ligature -Lay the police on the latter laying a low requestion the time

with a ligature with - This proper to apply a Journagues over the thigh in case of becomorrhage from a wound of the artery - It pulsating - * Make an accision of about four wieles in length, in the direction of the febres of the sailorious muscle, texpose the upper tune edges of that muscle, at about the middle distance between its origin bustition - Then difrechaway the integer ments from the above mentioned edge of the newell, tafter getting Noomptetely exposed, Nis best to find the miscle on one side, I we may then feel the pulsation of the artising, just before it perforates the triceps muscle L is covered by a fas-cia but the that faseia, I passa legature with the curred, needle, taking it as much as pufsible by itself - Then cut off the needle, I the ligature being double, we well have two ligatures - The Sugeon should then apply his funger to the ham, I feel the autery pulsating there - He should then prepone of the ligature, difitenclose the Fernoral actor, the pulsation well by this means be stopped to Sthe Jungeon be satisfied, that the ligature includes the artery he may tre it of this is mostly sufficient. But it has been supposed, that the vefsel is more at ease, ifter legatures be used, Let divided between them - Sometimes of ter this is done, the legalure slips of from the end of the devided refsel, it is therefore needs any to expose the acting a lette higher up, the one ligature above, the other below it -

+ M. abcinetty first proposed this method of tying the artery in two places delividing it-+ in order to heal it by the Mtileulion for if this is not done, in flammation well take place up o down the direction of the active, I suppuration ensue, endangeing the left to itself as it might make an opening ento the cavity of the knee -+ a swelling takes place, which occupies the whole fold of the arm, it is hard to without fulls ation -+ this is the encysted of the sac is formed by the condensation of the collector substance. o which is the vaircose - this is caused by the blood flowing immediately from the artery into the vein - the coats of which being much weather than the artery, becomes distended La turnour is formed - a thrilling sensation is pleceptible -+ This is called Echymosis -Theregion of weelf to Micon copyling ten paloalenghing - The second them to pronof the legale of life to day the survey we try his pulsation will by these B. J. Letter Merchangensatus M. Ren is tamped and and and

The needle must be put on the end of one of the lightons, and carried this the artery below where it was teed - dagain tied -Thus deffectually preventing of from slepping - The samething may be done with the other ligature, after which the acting may be out - after this bring together the sides of the wound, I retain them so by means of adherive plaister - at the end of sor 10 days the legatures well slough off -Onewisms sometime ocean from bleeding from the aun't they appear on three forms -When there is swelling just above the elbow, which is hard I destitute offul sation + Ind - When the blood flows ductly from the actery To the vein Isthe different the blood flows out into the cellular memberane, between the acting I were, I forms there I arrecensed sac I from thence goes with the van In these cases, the only method to affect a cure, is to ent down to the artery, the it up both alione & below the datag crifice - apply a Tournquet, tightly over the aim above the elbow - then make an incision ento the turnou I scoop out the blood - Hyou do not find the artery loosen the Jacunquet a lettete - by this means you will be able to find it - In this species which is called various anew resur, we may feel over the veen, for the orefece leading into the artery - By making firefrene over et the orifice well sometimes unite - This only answers when the blood flowers directly from

A prequently no inconvenience refults from this state of the vein, only the aunis disfigured - on feeling the veins, the are found uncommonly full
* I think it may be cured by stopping the communication between the artery I vein - without taking up the artery.

+ But the Trephine should not be used, unless symptoms of a compressed brain oceus, because it would occasion considerable hair set obtains of the bone, by this means a suppurative sore would be formed, of granulations would have to rise from the bone, before it could be could be cared to prevent in flammation of the brain
Incised wounds of the scalp should be treated as they are in any other hart of the bodyso also, of contained, but in the result to the land of the body-

so also, of contribed, but in these last, the ocal pie sometimes love off from the evanium, in which ease, the old surgeous advise it to be out off, fearing as they said, an above for might be formed undercath, becausion an explication of the bone, but this heactice is improper - Instead therefore of culting is away, we should clean it of hair stall of the extraneous brockes, place tengine the parts with adhesive plante or sutures when the latter is used the parts should not be brought into close contact as I might in flame, swell, cause great pain the place — If setucion from not attending to this I have known stoughing of the parts take place — If setucion from not attending to this I have known stoughing of the parts to formed, they may be easily opened, the lightness is to be tied win bow had, so that we may sharken, if necessary, should tension occur — If an abscep as the old surgeons feared, should be opened, they may be easily opened, of explanation of the brone should take place, the part can be opened, the pieces obscilded with ratural covering, an occurence always desirable. If suppursation must take place as some of its natural covering, an occurence always desirable. In some unstances a considerable degree of in famination takes place, as it also does, after purctured wounds of the veal of a five sometimes come on, attended with the appearance of Engsipelas, extending over the head of neck, the fever is also frequently attended with delevium — In these cases we sometimes stop the huggerly day notions, occur the disease by

V. S. of the antiphlogistic regimen, if the above should fail, we must then share the head sapply a Blister over the whole of it; generally in these cases after suppuration has taken place the security as

the artery into the vein I this species does not often require an operation, as I have known it to continue for yearst. But if there be an ancewismal sac, between the artery twein, I requires an operation. The parts which are prefsed on may be absorbed, I thus the cavity of the arcuismal sac, made to communicate with the foint, I thus to render an amountation necessary.

Injuries of the Heads Injuries of the head may be divided into external dinternal-External, as they affect the Lealy devitegements _ Internal, as they affect the Brain, its appendages, membranes &c -They are of several kinds - as 1st - Contession - Ind Timetues - 3rd - Inflammation of the Braind its membranes. and 4th - Concerssions - I shall begin with the Sealp-The enjenies done to the Scalp are several -Mr. 6 Outusions - Men contusions of the Sealp oceu, in which there is a regiture of the refsels, they pour out their flinds forming a turnou & swelling, which has a pappy feel - award This turnow there are hard edges, Let emparts a servation to The fingers, as if the bone was broken, dwhich often misleads

Ind - In Punctured wounds of the Scalp, the features often affected with great pain, inducing the Surgeon frequently to make incisions

the featient recovers when deleum occurs Ass sometimes defficult totell, whether is proceeds from the external enjury, or whether the cause be within the cramin - Sonce sawa surgeon much peoplewalin this way, some were for opening the scalp & examimighteseull, to see Jany portion was defressed - Generally on committee of the parts, if they appear nurcher flamed, we may consider the cause seated externally, to y course not attendet melief to the patient, by opening the scull -+ sometimes however Nie notalsorbed in a few days - then Nonay be lebout by a pune twie, in frequence to delating No it would then the large supporting sore to a residence of a residence of many and the property and white I be confirmed to the the trans with the seems array or the deal or deep to the partie a series a track

the bone in a sound state; I thus produce a supporting of click agreealls sore, I perhaps an explication of the bone —

The best treatment is rags wet with venegar dapplied to the affected part in a few days the extravasated blood wellbe absorbed in If the Inflammation extend to the peneranium, is becomes necessary to delate the wound - In this case the patient becomes feverish - Thave seen inflammation of Arecun inevmy hund of wounds, except liveised wounds - It has been supposed that it occasioned inflammation of the brain, otherefore treparming has been advised - but I believe et does not occur, when the enjury is on the outside - for A is hardly profsible that two sides of a cavity well become so violently inflamed at the sametime. For cristance, in violent en flammation of the fungous wat of the Homach, the Pentoneal coat is hardly ever in flamed - and vice versa - In perstoneal inflammation, the external parts are seldom affected to -

Besides these affections, there is another effect of enquires of the Scalp, which is a severe fixed pain, in the part stricken - It takes place from the time of the accident - Thave seen contasions of the scalp which occasioned great pain in the part continued a long time - the first case Yever sow was that of a lady who had received an injury of the scalp upon the panetal bone, from the falling of a sash, which gave her great pain - the inflammation subsided in a few days, but the pain continued - the had used evacuants without any effect.

thead, but was eved without anyell consequences sometimes fle fle fell again on the same part, indent pain curried which was ust relieved by deptetion both general local, different forms of necessary. Back token — Fowlers reduced solution both general local, different played without success. Let was enimediately relieved by a crucial incision. The pain was about about a month, of which titue the incision was healing up, the pain then received again — I then attempted to prevent the parts from healing, by our men containing can there is not found the pain to form an if sue of the part, but their was likewise of no avail — after the pain hast these continued for 12 months, with only one months in a great measure relieved. It was not completely aned, because when and he health was impaired by cold or otherwise. But an in cision is not always attended with onet happy effects, althout was in tho two cases I have mentioned din another I shall mention (see mathage)—

+ I mention there cares, because, the the pain be distrefour, we may encourage our patient with hopes, from time of country lefe the good effects of which I have mentioned -

the cars inose - some say a dilitation of the polpilo, is always an uneung sight of compression of the brain but this is not the case for Those seen the eyes in some cases natural, in some pretenaturally contracts.

+ a fractuced portion of the bone being driven in on the brain -

Upon fast examining the case, I throught the bone was fractured. but upon further examination, it was found to be only buised - I proposed an incesion, which was made this the Scalfe - the pain immediately ceased I never after returned - Joine cases of this hend have resisted my treatment & subsided only by return to the occurty, I remain there for some line - another instance of a young man who had received an injury of the scale on the Parietal bone on one side, I at the same time recoived a blow on the other - greatpain followed it which still increased, I by the second day the pain had become so great, that his friends had to hold his head, to prevent the ordering sounds of the house, made by walking acrofs the floors, exciting convulsions - Evacuants were used, but to no effect - Un incision was made this the scale in the contused wound, by which he was much relieved; but the poin returning in half an hour, on the other side - the bruise on that side was also laid ofen withe same way, when the pain ceased I never returned against NEXT of the Brellen and Membranes & Ist of 60 Mpreforon - When enjerices of the head occasion compression of the brain - 6 one - Sechnessatstomach - vomiting -+ envoluntary discharge of write I faces takes place - The causes which produce this are of two heirs ~ 1st Contresions of the Seult - and And - Compression, from the effersion of blood,

+ thatis between the evanuum dans matter, or between the dens matte of prematte. + The synthtoms of comprehed Brain resembles a deep sleep on a fel of intoxication—
if the pulse is regular, breathing as usual—we should wait a few hours—here I would
warn you against being described from these circumstances—you may ascertain who the
it is owing to didunted fet, by smelling his breath nor by powering a stream of cold
water on the patients upper lip, which will rouse him from his drunkent fet. and other flericts, collected inside the cranium, either between the memberanes & scall - or in the substance of the bracist self - or in the venticeles - of this may happen, without a fraction of the evanium, or with it - Firacleues of the cranium occur sometimes we thout these symptoms, even when the bone is indented - The ave seen slight of epicloins of the cranium, without carry of the usual symptoms of comprefeed brain - An instance of this herid was in a fraction of the Os Firantis so that the lettle fingular might lay in the indentation; it yet no symptom of injury of the Brain existed - But in all these cases which I have seen, the injury was received just above the Firantal sinuses -

Then no symptom of comprefsed brain appears, the scalp should not be divided to be be when symptoms of compression occur, make an incision that the scalp, so that you may examine the bone, if the incision be not already sufficient, to relieve the compression with a Trephine — It has been customay to separate a postion of the scalp — I myself nece cut off about one fourth of it, under the otwiction of an old surgeon, in a fondon slospital — but this is always creed since it is of no use — a simple or erre wal einciscon of the scalp is always sufficient to cramen the state of the bone — If a fracture be found to exist, it is safer to make a perforation this the bone, to relieve the Dara matter —

In compression of the Brain, awing from an effection of some of the refsels, the symptoms of compression do not always

to hereas when these symptoms occur in consequence of a defressed portion of bone they are immediate after the accident which distinguishes it of from compression by effusion the Extention of this evenium or an + Sometimes a fucce of bone may be define feed, without inducing any of the symptoms, I have mentioned this is difficult to account for - But in one which I have seen, New as not prefeed in upon the brain, but into the longitudinal sinus the thirty servered hate he of aprending conjugace were + not generally before the 10th day which distinguishes A from compression the really - I way so you ce east of about one fourth of it and a The direction of an old surgeon in a souls dispersed - but their + sometimes these symptoms do not take place, untill 5 months has clapsed - deven 12 months + the parts are pulpy south for the the those to return the E on matter . The comprehense of the Bones theoring from one some of the me pero the ordination el contration from do

enough to produce it eminedeately. I was once called to visit a boy, who had received ablow on the forehead, with a stone thrown across the street. The bone was fractured balittle dethrown across the street. The bone was fractured balittle depresed — the pain was not so great at feist, but that he went home sque a history of the accident but when accident he had been severely attached, I fell from his chair, supposed to be dead his pulse was feeble, and his extremeties were colder the ofrera tron for Irepanning was performed, I blood evacuated from beneath the cranium, which had occasioned the compression of he was immediately relieved.

Bred - The next injunies I shall mention, are such as produce
Wift assumation of the brain, or its membranes - The criftanimation does not come on for sometime after the accident mation does not come on for sometime after the accident Sugnitions one - The patient cannot sleep - constant watchful.
Sugnitions one - The patient cannot sleep - constant watchful.

News fulse hard thisse, where face becomes tanged & fleished - a

sense of teglitudes, as if a chord everetied round the Brain sense of teglitudes, as if a chord everetied round the Brain
theist suffession of the liges - deleneum - mause of womitingcommission ferma
tell these symptoms occur for some days withous any abatement,

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a free incision should be made to the bone, to examine the state

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veres except freezes the opening our word to sught Cichila Ca a long who not recount attenion his forestating the hungles herown over the street . The lo + patient should be wound of his danger the hours your a history of the accident introduce he has * I from a fracture of the cramin - The antifullogistic regimen should be observed in mediately after the accident tion for level a country was performed , I blood incurred from & meath the counting, which had occasioned the comprehens he was unemadealely relieved Fred .. The next enjures I that with the acouch of will areflanumen of the brain, or to membrance - the influence mation does not come on for some time after the acordens? Sugarphonion - The patient cound sleep constant and s into pulse, has Here the face become tenged flushed. muse of texplainty, as of a chard were lead noticed the Brain + sometimes, when symptoms of compressed brain occur, we are unable to tell what hartis enjured in consequence of is mark or apparentinging being found on the howeveringen the symptoms may be, we should not use the Trephine, until the injured part is found, but some becommends its ascur these cases at quest sex if blood does not efferse from the bone when scraped, the effusion is at that place of the fronts - If the en flavouration withen the evanger have proceeded on to suppuration, the personance and be found

sportaneously seperated from the Cranium, I discharges very commonly atheir echowus matter, the bone will have an unhealthy appearance, generally of a whitish, willy colour but sometimes of a purple tringe — Under such circumstances the trephene should be unincolately applied —

In flammation of the Brain may occur from simple con tusion of the sealy, or from concussion of the Braint ___ For Contusions of the sealy, apply a bread & sull poultice - difar abseefs form underneath, treat it as in any other place . In all ca ses, low dies should be strictly attended to, to prevent inflammation of the Brain, or its membranes, punges shal be used deopiois W.S. - Blisters should be applied all over the head, & heplowen ning ~ In inflammation of the Dura Matter, when we have reason to believe there is a formation of matter, on its external our face, an opening should be made this the bone for its discharge. Tometunes both the Dua Matter & Pea matter are enjured. When it is the last, a perforation of the seull will be of no use; as the matter collected beneath the Dura matter cannot be evacuated - When there is reason to suppose, that in flammation of the D. Matter LO: Matter has taken place from contured evounds, the patient should be trepanned, at the place of enjury - which by removing the tension of the inflamed

membrane, may prevent suppuration, and a train of closagree

Mhen

able convegueces symptoms -

Mordan courte yet words from the loveren of discharge every would a thin chowers unatter, the vous end have on whealther appearance south all of whatest, withy color - but is institution of a heart to teres - theodow such columnianies the too tile in it to Engraduately applied -The Rammalion of the Brain nells of our from souther on terrior of the reals or from conception of the Brant -6 Onterior of the weals, apply a Evall hulls parties of air as seels form underneath freal it as in our other place In all as ore, low diet should be strictly attended to, is prevenden Rannus Tion of the Brain or to surribrances, punges that be used se dream U.S. in Wester should be opplied all over the head , nerton The exoflamination of the Deir Mealter when we have pass, an opening should be readle this the base for it do + from an enjury done to the head without any man leftletter don the last; a flan fraction of this a cult we of no use The hier average to suppose Will on Harris aleter of the B. Water L. Weather Late flower from continued worsends, the patient seconds be Everyament, at the block of Engling - or bush by resulvering the Cension of the in flamed summirans, and prevent ouppenation, and a traces of descopres able somegranes symplicas.

When the degree of violence has been sufficient to fracture of the scull, we sometimes find the edges of the fracture are close a question has then ausen, whether the patient should be immediately trepained, or not ~ Mrs. Foot who took great pains to inform himself of the nature of enjunes of the head - is of opinion that I had bette be done immediately - Lit is certainly sufest - because there is a great rish of inflammation & suppuration taking place. the reason why it should be done, is because the fracture is compound, or else is could not be ascertained, that the edges of the fracture were in contact - This makes it necessary - but I have seen when the inflammation was not great, suppuration of the D. practures of the braining, when the brain is not compressed, - the trephene should not be applied immediately -

If the - 6011 Clefston - This sometimes produces symptoms of compression the cases it does not it may occur from people junipung from a height, on a hard floor from falls or from violence applied to the head - In Wounds of the sealp when the patient becomes immediately sense less or delevious a beginning a sentence, breaking off in the middle suddenly it is supposed the brain has been shaken. I doubt however, whether some of the vefsels in the cramium are not regitived a Upon examination, Thave found in some eases

* Mis abanethy divides the symptoms into 3 stages ~ At a state of insensibility immediately succeeding the accident patient feelons injury inflicted on him - breathing difficult mostly without stort to be a state of insensibility in mostly without steeter pulse intermitting sectremetics cold - this stage does not last long, but goes off gradually to succeeded by the Oped pulse tresperation now are better, he is senseble if finished questions hul to her in a loud tone of voice — as long as the stupor remains, the criftanmalion of the brain seems to be moderate, but as the former aboutes. The inflammation encreases - Ithis constitutes the third stage which is the most important -

+ B. Bellin these cases recommends stimulants in but they are undoubtedly insuoper, for a concersión of the brain is simila to a bruise in any other part of the body - & you all know such remedies as these are emproper in a bhise - effection is often the consequence of war them in conculsion-

+ It answers the purpose better than the 2 m instrument in order, formerly used, called a ras pitory or regime, I'l diminishes the number of our instruments, by which means, the surgeon is less embaraped to perplexed embarafoed & peoplexed not a scalpel - 200 a Praspetory - 30 a Trephine which should be of a cylindrical form, of not conical as formerly used - wers hould be provided with two of the same size, in order that the afordant may be cledning one, while the surgeon is using the other - It should have a number of leelle set round the circumferance do everal notethes between them to let out the matter our sown off - Ashould also have a moveable centre fin, to keep the Trephene in one place till a grove is formed - 4th a simple elevator or lever, for raising the frece of bone aftailiscur losse by the Trephene - some recommend a pair of forecho for this kentive, but they are useless -5th a denticular, an inotiument formaly word for cattering away the fragments, lefton the enternal side after the application of the Trephine, with its sharp edge, while it at the same time catches the fragments in its cup like pain but the clevator will answer this purpose 5" a both fich to sound the growe of the a wrigh or towned to clear the teeth of the Trephine 8th a straight saw of this shape of which is used sometimes instead of the Frephine -

+ The older surgeons were in the habit of cutting out acricular fice of the seals instead of making

an incion i but this should never be done

cases, when the brain was supposed to be contused, found the vefsels repleced, I in others not so .. In these cases no benefit is derived from Trepanning - General remodies should be used - the antiphologistic regimen is to be had recourse to; I all stimulating) remedies are to be earefully avoided - Venesection - low diek & Blisters should be used ~ def this fail, Mucuy sufficient to excite a salwation should be had recourse to a Cus a general remedy it would be right in contusions of the sealp, in every enstance, to pour cold water over the head some time, by whe means the effection from the vefsels will be in a great measure prevented - I would recommend for your perwal Took On enjeries of the head - Thave now only to show you the method of operating with the Trephene - In the find place the hair must be shaved; by which, we shall be able to examene the enjuries of the scalp - next make an incision theothe scalp, for who perpose as calfel, the handle of whe is capped with event event in order to serape the bone, will be found the fittest In laying bear the scull, take notice whether is be fractured, or whether a groose, made by some vefsel appear - if Nis the latter the edges will be smooth ~ if the former, they will be show - If the bone be depuessed, it must be elevated - Todo this, it is necessary to remove a portion of the sound part too -The centre point of the Trephine should be placed on a sound part, or else I well tend to depress it more -While

Places proper for applying the Trephine - The ancients thought the Trephine should not be applied on the outures, the Temporal or occipital bones. the application of Non the sutures, because the D. matter adheres to the oranium more firmly here, than any where close, I hence there would be great rich ofinguing it, at these parts - again they say the sinuses run under some of the sutures, I there would be a rish of empairing them with a Trephine, but even if I should be wounded, all that will be necessary, is to prese of dry lint on the part; the blood coaquilates, I stops the hamowhage - In this manner I have stopped a harmowhage from the longitudinal sinus - another objection is, that there are more vefoels running from one side of the bone to the other - Their reason for not operating on the temporal bone, was, that they were fearful of wounding the Temporal muscle, I thereby oceasuring the locked faw but of this there is no danger - a locked jaw will not take place, but only a soreness of the muscle, which prevents its febres from being clougated without occasioning pain, but this soreness wears offer a few days - They objected to the occip-- petal bone, on account of the sutures, talor of its unevenels - but modanger is to be apprehended from it, provided the depth of the grove is frequently examined with the tooth pick - for a more minute account of performing the operation

Whele the perforation is making, great caution must be taken to move the centre pin, as you still penetrate deeper, so that it does not perforate the D. matter _ His also to be carefully observed, whelst operating over the tateral series, when you judge you are nearly thus the bone, the groove - should be well cleaned out, to examene if in any place Abe nearly their for this purpose a common tooth pick answers very well you may lekewise have recourse to your elevator this should be done often towards the last thy effour can raise the enclosed frieces - if you funded nearly there on one side, lean the instrument to the other-His adviseable to force the fucce out with the elevator, before it is quite cut this, as there will be then less danger of enjuring the D! Maller - Larry specula of remaining bone may be broken off with the elevator - a saw of this shape may be used, after the Trephine, when long depuessions of bone required; because to use the Trephenie in several places adjoining, would be removing too much of the sound part of scull -+

The symptoms of extravasation occur within the cramuin, from external injury applied to the head, a perforation show be made this the scule, to letit out, or rather to discharge the effusion — When blood is made between the D. Meatterd scull, a hole made withis manner well suffer it to pass out attends with effusion is but small; at others it is of great extent so that the D. Matter lying close to the perforation prevents its escape a spar

+ If blood is the effect fluid, the colour of the D. Matter is dark-+ By the pulsation of the Brain, Invean to rising & falling, during instination & expiration.

If the symptoms are not violent, I would trust to cold, evacuants to to produce absorption.

The Brain rises during expiration of fallow inspiration. adviseable to force the fine and end with the elecator was of the stage may be well after the place when the physician form required by consiste and the story of we want server of the consistency of would be removed to some of the grown the top a will on the sand the market and the contraction + because the blood evagulates to the link, I makes it adhere so finily to the & matter, that it prevents our examining Nafterwards, without leaving Noffwith force, which is apt to excite in-flammation -+ the bone generally expoliates more or less of granulations have to soot up, before a une can be performed.

A spatiela introduced between the D. Matter & Scull will suffer the matter to flow out.

Tometimes an effection is collected between the D. Matter the brain, I upon the removal of the bone, instead of a flatseenface a vouver one is presented _ sometimes rising up so as to fell the ofenery withe bone - but no motion of the brain well be fell There are not symptoms of effection between the loves of the brain, because if el was an extravasation between the loves, the motion of the brain would be perceived - There never seen the D. Matter purvetured, but in one case in which the patient got well, Therefore when Nean be avoided, it should never be done -I have cared an effersion withe brain, by observing the artephlogistic requiren, & bleeding as often as 3 or 4 time a day for 5 days - wh I believe I shed not have done, had the D. Matter been punctives .. When it is punctured, there arises a jungous portion from the wound, suppuration takes place at its root & the patient dies after the operation of trepanning is gone this, bring the edges of the seal auto contact; I then apply a simple pouttice of bread I mulk; which is the most easy application _ fent is not a good dieping; nor should any greasy matter be applied, as it would prevent the per from flowing out - The poultice should be continwed till granutations appear, then deep et with simple creater The application of the Trephene en this case, only relieves the com-

x 2 the Dematter fits natural affectioner lell he being which our but rounder of the brain und Their are not in notion of openin between the lever of he to an decement of was an istalocation between the when have cared an openion in his train by pouring the autophly pare + not much pain - but there is a slight burning sensation bed who motions application ... that is who and # taking care to wet the wrage frequently this the daycompression of the brain — This done, we must quand against in flammation, by bleedings, cathactics, slow diet — The antiphlique plan should be adhered to, while any coma continues — and in depressions of the bones, when the brain is completely relieved by its elevation, the edges of the divided scalp may be drawn together to unite by the first intention — as it would take a much longer to heal, if it be suffered to supposate I granulate —

Diseases of the Eyes_

Est Influenceation - This may take place in the eye lids, either in whole, or in part in the Service conjunction - en the cornea, or in the globe of the eye - either in the anterior or posterior chamber - Inflammation of the eyelids sometimes cause extravaration of servin into the cellular tecture of the eyelid; swelling the part very much so that the patient cannot often theint. The shin becomes of a scarles colorer; this frequently comes on in the right, the patient supposes to proceed from the bite of an ensect.

It is not however easy to as certain, what is the cause, unless when it arises from mechanical ciping or violence -

In general if there be much inflammation, bloodletting thould be used, which with the exhibition of a mercural funge I low diet will mostly remove it — If this be not sufficient, the application of campbort Brandy may be tried — The best way of applying these remodes is to dip a rag in the brandy I lay it over the eye to

+ coldwater is the best application to prevent them from adhering togethe -

The discharge of flind, in many cases of wiflammation of the eye lids, is but small -Sometimes the edges of the eyelids becomes excorrected,

discharging a viscid, pumlent fluid, agglutenating the lids so that the patient has to wash them in the morning before he can get then open - The general opinion is, that it is overing to anulceration of the months of the ducts of the Glanderla Meilonia -Thousever believe it to be owned to ulceration seated at the most of the hair; resembling in this respect Terrea Capities _ a proof of the con rectricts of this opinion is, that when the hair are plicked out, the patient gets well ~

Treatment_

Spermacelle has been used with advantage - a wash of a solution of Lapis Infernalis has been advised, taking care to wash it of afterwards, so that more should get in the eye - The most general remedy is a solution of Sac. Lat - also unquentum citimum-I have found that the ung a piece applied between the edges of the liets is the best remedy - When this fails, pluckeing out the hairs has been effectual - a guil about 10 years old was cared by this outrient in about a weeks - she had been affected with inflam motion tule cration of the eyelids for gyears of the Tunica Conjunction

When this is affected buillaines, it becomes red, owing to the increased size Laction of the bloodvefsels, which were before pellucid, but we admit red blood - The eye waters excessively - The patient This developed of feed in waring dail of try languages of the en I prostlemes the edges of the excluse become to extend for scales of the enough is of the dusts of the Warrely a merebrane han accountless in this respect Terror Catricia ... a function the m vectorale of this operani is that when the hours and plaints it out the metrecon Solomardle has been used and a director - It wash of a se lection of Paper Tenformatic has been colonied to Paris care to read il eleft i done to gother some should get in the con " The mal games our est in action of the let " also in green in the aring the last was son in which the father place the contilled in has been affected a good when the was all was come in the water buttered to explication a find the a line His Theneen Etremeter hadrend administer that I has one water inches of his hadre to

cannot bear the action of the light the frain is of a bearing head. causing a servation of extraneous matter - In some vistances the pain is not confined to the eye, but affects the forehead . Tometimes the wiflammation consists in a pumple or speck - this may be siteated either on the J. adnota or cornea - but is most commonly near the edge of the cornea - The only difference in them is in seeing as the latter intercepts the light - Inflammation of the I. Conjunctiva often spreads over the whole cornea, Mourne out coaquitating lysriph, defrot soon cened, leaves a felm behind A obstructing the sight of the patient ~ (tend the pumple just multioned, if not soon cared leaves an opaque spot behend it and the inflammation on the corners of the eye, causes an extravasation of coagulating lymph, which occasions a disease called unquis-The injuries done to the eyes which occasion inflamma tion are At Mechanical violence by wounds or by sand get teng ento the eye - Trichiasis to - Ind - acrid substances the getting to the eyes ... These often oceasion blendues - as lerie-asks, smoke de - 3rd - Strong light - 4th - too much exercise of the eyes - vicining small objects - 5th Cold - 6th Into ication - 7th - I mall pox, - Venereal disease Le ... Inflammation often occurs without our being able to oforgin any cause for it - Inflammation of the eyes is sometimes produced by the matter from Gomorka being applied to them - This is a

countries he wellow of the books, The four is of a bourse on heid commission when a to transmission watter - his some exist ance the have is not confered to the edge but abjects the forest godge . mula ated cether for the I bedieved or cornea bill is unaform was the odge of the course - The could difference withour win + but it frequently terminates in supportation here of the To bong an dera of the specends on + generally the pupil remains of the same size, whatever degree of lightmay be present. and the in Hamon ation on the coveres of the car courses an arrange The interest of out to the rape where occasion in the line to the atther francis wertenis - by wounds to be said There to the one this ofthe occasional theorem for columns anahade - "yed towns light - 1the to made execus of the eyes - we carries somate objects - 5th to bold - The Price The flamenation often occur unthant our bound alle to along any course look - In flammalion of the eyes is sometimes produced by the matter from Germonker lang applied to him

great visulence __ but when it proceeds from this cause, it is mostly freey

Next of Inflamentation of the Gelle of the EyeThis may occur, either before the charystalline lens, or in the further chambut behind the lens it is attended with great sensibility paint
fever - When it affects the auteior chamber only, there is not so
much paint - When it occurs in the posterior chamber of the
Eye, it occasions violent from - the fever rises very high, den
alward if it be not soon removed, the sight is lost - The first
case Lever raw of this kind, the patient soon died -

remove all mechanical violence, I avoid the remote causes - If it be produced by some extraneous matter getting into the eye — as a grained of sand lodging between the globe of the eye — it must be weped off — a probe with a prece of soft rag wrapped round it, I passed round between the led t eye, will mostly dislodged. Thould thus be unsuccessful, inject water into the eye — I still remain, by elevating the eyelid, we are able to examine it, I remove the sand — Histiek in the cornea it is not easy to see it, as the eye will roll about incessantly I cannot be held still by the patient — a speculium or the handle of a pain of seisons will ensure us to hold the eye still, sothat we can examine it I remove the of fending object with the point of a lancel — Or evhal is better — a quill

crard Influencement of the Coller of the Cole This may occur which before the chargealle of me or as he prother char be believed the less -+ Dr. Dorsey has ewed it by cutting out a portion of the carlitage_ Eye it occasion in test from the form mere very high it is opened of the notes on serious the nother last. The fine considered was of this hand, his patient soon deal -Frentmer Just vernour all merchanical violence farm Il be produced bosome Extransion will a grown of said lodgery between the applied the eye it must * this may be done by a pair of scipors or with a lancet. + a piece of the lungs of a calfie an excellent poultice ~ Blisters to the temples, behind the cars, back of the nech, I sometimes over the whole head is of great service - I have of late years been with practice of applying them to the eye itself - The Blister should be spread on softleather, the outner three bymade - the best smade of sil theco was - the flice should be finely powdered, I mixed the timately in the cerate - the eye should be then closed, the plainter applied overity with a piece of gauge intervening - the plainter should not be used untill the system is sufficiently depleted -

a quill made in the manner of a toothfich inflammation of the eye arises from the hair of the led growing duce a cure - But there is another affection of the eyelicis. The Taises it selfisterned in - I may be tuned out solevided - or a friece of the steen of the led may be cut out (taking care most to divide the conjunctiva of the debided edges brought in contact of heptso by the enterepted section ~ We can generall our inflammation by bleeding, which should be regulated by the violence of the fever, I the degree of blood from the arm, he can bear cupping & leeches, in If the Inflammation still continues, there is another mode whis very beneficial - searifications of the vefels of the advata + The next remedies are purges, - the antimornials are found spread the member of the antimornials are found very useful, - fastly applications to the eyes - The mildest remedies should be tried first of which perhaps, the futh of tapafras well but is frequently too heavy a crumb of state break, putento a gauge bag, borled, depten rose water, tappliged to the eye, is a very pleasant application of this does not answer, landtor the following collyrum - acetum plumbi-gris - Sulphate of your gris; I wich opin you against 3is Me but here I would quard you against using these adstrugent applications - untill the inflammation has subsided -

* But I have used Tar water with success after all other remedies have failed two should promote its absorption by the anti-phologistic requires - but if this does not succeed

A But when formed in the posterior chamber, our only chance, is the adhering to remedies that promote absorption (very) a dark room - low diet - avoiding all ardent sprints de -

beganisted their in his orientales of the

very ten find sea spector of the offet of the orthist

Resolven de peper per l'écontinomislande

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landamum, or fac. Jak - vit. all. Handamum combened in the usual perfections may be tried - But adstrengents should not be used too soon - They do damage, if used be fore proper evacua. trois be fremsed - In such cases, Ithink yis of venegar added, greatly emproves the remedy to When the inflammation has gone on to suppervation, I matter is collected behind the cornea, * it should unnecteately be removed, by an incision made in the same manner, as for cataract, cristiand of allowing it to open by the natural process of alceration, which would render the cornea opaque! When all these remedies fail; sucreary was to exerte a satiration, with a vegetable diet, often proves useful - Two other circum-Hances are of the atmost enjertance - Who confining the pawithe nech may be useful, to serve to decrease the wiflammation -

grows over the cornea so fas as to obstud vision interely. The only remedy is to diffect of the membrane with the seifsons, except that fail who adheres to the cornea which should be carefully diffected of with a very shorp knife. There already metationed that inflammation causes an operacity of the cornea, which almost always remains but with sometimes goes off voluntarily if left to itself. mistaken notions of the cause of nature of the disease have led physicians with a very enoneous practice. Molo fores has been disffed in the eye, I findly fever developed gloss has been used, with a very to end

wood to some in in do dain age of send be for forgive again et it uneals and want the recorded to the best the explanance uas gain in to a region of low grapher in collected before the course . orthur suckers as for catained, existend of allowing of to when to the a client from the location of need would stude the descence. When all their remeder for protecting a as to exert a in a limiter with a vegetable deel, often proves insoful an iver other ceines I ame are of the estimat uniter the conference the fin Except to a dark now - And a deet stereth accolate - a set, Halfeleld son time at stades of the ween brane and the scripers north that or to calderes to the coverica - which should be as walk abilisted of over that hard - have already severtioned that willow may course an oliveral of the corner which almost a war and observation but out town their over of voluntained up to chief a specialist + which are situated on each eyelid at the internal canthus with a very enousers healthe - Whole labor the egg to think he we do not glade has been used with a new to

the cornea remainstransparent, an operation may possibly restore vision again by making an artificial opening or pupil,

Souce saw a case where the person had washed his face with his write, whilst baboung under gormorsha - inflammation supervened ball the cornea became opation - the patiens called on sue for his sight, I from his anxious request, I constitute to operate on his eye - this with lettle hopes of success - I passed a hur fe this the cornea, I cut off a piece of the icis - the eye was then closed, I the patient put to bed - He can now see to read if the puis be large - I never saw such an operation before -

When the eyes are violently inflamed, No very difficult to remove the inflammation — Souce had a case of violent inflammation of the eyes, the patient laboured under great pain, in which
bleeding, low dies to satisfication be had been used without successcupping I scarification were also useless — He was exceed with
The water, by washing his eyes with it - twetting rags with it

and applying over them

The title of ackny males It

is impossible to come this disease, without an a conate knowledge of the analogy of the parts - The tears secreted by the lackrymal glands, which are not used to bubricate the eyes, are taken upty the Puncta Sachrymalia, I carried to the lackrymal sac, from whence they are conveyed to the nose, at the lower part, just under

certifieff - but they out, sever to make charge - Hang part of the course very distransposeers, an operation may be rolly so store vision again by some hear an arleficial opening or frage. Some sow a case where the person had washed his face enth her ever extracted laborer under comording in lan withou supervened tall the comes became chatered the hatin solled on me for his right, I from no ternain nearest from + I sometimes a portion of the sac is forced down into the woe - in this state it is attended where the come of out off a person of the cur the way then cloved, I the hattent putto bed - The con now set to read if the hunder large - I never saw ouch an operation before While the occ our ovolently suflained, also very delfewesters more the wiftermarken - dence had a case of without wifamine tion of the eyas the heteled laboured ander event pain in which blooding leveled frontender head been word wethout success. Confirms force of secretion were also aretals - The was constructed I have note by washing his eyes with it is butters now with it and applying our than Fater & actor males & wanted factle to reve the descare in thout and cincle from while Alle another of the pair - The team wenter by the teachery a claude, which are not event to letter cate the run an token up to the Pourets factoring lion of carned to the lacker mat see to.

whenes they are conveyed to the never at the love fact, posting

the inferior Temberated bone, by means of the ducter ad nasum - These two ducts which lead outs the ruse, in common to all other ducts, are. leable to structures - When they are stopped by any means, they become swelled between the obstruction the eyes - tears form withe eyed the smooth surface of the sac is probuded - Lyou press on the swelling, the tous well requigetate, Lifferefrue be continue, the tears well be followed by a visced matter resembling mucuswhich is probably secreted by the unie surface of the sact ... If the eyeleds stick together, they may be washed & a fuece of dry soft diessing applied between thein - Not unfrequently inflammation takes place withe lackrymal sac, occasioned either by distention of the tears, or the persons taking cold. I is communicated by the skin lying over the sac which swells so that the patient's unable to paint his eye - The inflammation is generally attended with When the sac is distended so as to bust in the eye, or often by election evis then called Fisheta lachrymalis ___ In Frestela Sachsymalis occurring from a stricture, in the Lackrymal duck no inconvenience is experienced by the protecut, but that which arises from the tumour, wh may easily be removed, by placing the fingo on the internal canthus of the eye, when the tears will flowors down the check - an accumulation of tears in the lackrymal sac occasions the wiflammation to terminate in suppuration.

the infant sextended love by means of the ductioned proper - The two deets which lood ento the new in common to all other ducto, a + after making an incision this the sacbecome sometred between the obstruction of the eyes , teres your eyes the most muface of the sac is protected - of you perfor * shept in as long as the patient can bear it + But Iprefer this Stile - I invented by Me worl of Sondon Nioneees any to persevere in the use of As everal months - A should not be introduced however when there is much circlammation - you see Measa bettom at the end to prevent its slipping into the more - this button maybe covered with black realing wax, to resemble a piece of court plaiste. The sealing was should be used; for plaista or almostany othe substance would be washed off by the tears - Its hould be removed once in two weeks to cream it, fretum Nagdin form alcording from diet his necessary for the con + you always have a turnour or a fistulous spening to guide you where to make the punctum * beginning a little below the croide of the orbiculais muscle in the internal canthus conprovider transon who may so * when the punch is in the rose - the patient sometimes once yes - a lette Blood dwps -

Gure - 7

the duct can be opened by a probe, pased from the sac below the sticture, so as to let the lears flow into the nose - after the probe is withdrawn, a fucie of bouge, long enough to reach from the outside of the eye, with the nose, should be entroduced, I heplin to preventhe stricture from stopping the passage again - The bouge should be long enough to project /4 of an ench, which should be bent down over the checht - When the duct cannot be opened by this means, we must make an artificial ofering the of the Os linguis, into the nose, for the discharge of the lears . It sometimes happens that the fractured edges of the bone, made by functuring the os unquis, thow out a bory matter belose the opening again - The swelling to the sac shows where to make this opening ~ Ithall were show the Seat the patient on a chair When we make the encision this the integements, to introduce the punch, the back of the Knife should be upward, to prevent cutting the lendon of the orbicularis muscle - The incision being made, a piece of horn is to be passed up the nose, to make the necesany resistance against the preneturing instrument who is a hollow hunch invented by Mrs. flente - it is to be tutoduced with the sac, till it corneren contact with the os cangeis, there who the opening is to be made! When the opening is made in this manner there is no need of a bougie_ It is sometimes attended with causes & fungous of the bone - The careous portion of the bone should be extracted; I fungous as if en'any

21111 the diet our leaguered by a fuelle paped from the our below the stein the seastalethe line flow ents the ness - after the purh and diason, a finis of bouges big enough to part from the ownered the up, into the mose, should be entroduced, I kept in to preven son diction from stopping this papergrapace the bourge should be + sometimes occupying the whole sometimes only a part of the pupilas mink make an act of some then the the tempers wis the never for the division of the loss - Mountain a happens that the prefundados of the dans made by princeres the esteropies to so + but after this white specks or spots appear in the eye sac strong where to seake this opening - Poll all some show that urther of there aline in gode to whose referrer of the you con users , to endeader the purch the haste of the Kingle should be injured, where went cutting this tricker of the ordered was sunsole - his main hang mode a person of down is to be popular up the new to make the news by reacher against the principal without of at a hallo had amented by the fleate who to be entroduced wet the so till it + the Thave seen opacity from violence removed, after the autiphlogistic plan hast been used without our seefs. by including a Tillism -It is sometimes attended with ourses of pluggers of the long on The recission of the love tweeld to extended offengers as finange Mes

other part ... Bring the edges of the wound in contact of secure them with adhesive placeter ... I the tears well flow thro their newly made orifice, without any difficulty

Calarack By this

tam is meant an operaty of the chrystalenic lens, or its capoule, who prevents the admission of light to the reteria . It shows itself by a speek behind the pupil, it is most commonly grey, sometimes black . I shave seen it of an amber colour . It commences by dimness of vision - compared by patients to their looking theor gaving ...

Hereads, or hais were floating in the air before them this disease seldom occurs in very young feedfle - most commanly of about 40 - beet Thave seen iten an inflorit - Hoften comes on without, any external cause or violence - Thave seen one ease follow a blow - another case Trichiasis -

for the cone of cataract - & Melicung may be employed at the head efthem without any good effect this has been afsisted by bloodletting without any advantage - employed, leebhes, blisters, Electricity to but all proved to be of no use - I charine from mechanical violence; it may disperse; indeed nature unaficited by art, profesesses the power of removing the Opeacity of this? have known several existences - I think this takes place of the several exist

+ Therefore to perform it correctly, we should be provided with a speculum, to keep the eye still, I motiviteto - then a needle, Mt. Pootrecommendo a spear founted one, smaller towards the handle, than in the middle, by which means, the veterous humon is not permitted to escape by the side of it - Me Hey uses a round needle, althe flat the point count be made very sharp, therefore instead of making an incision, Amakes a contined wound their the selectica - Throwing that an enced wound would heal much more readily; Thave always wade a small muson in the ocleration with the extracting knife afternaking this punctur with the knife, the needle is to be entered at the same place, which should be about 10 of an inch from the cornea, spassed on, untill the point can be be seen behind the pupil . The needle Mould be entered into the body of the lens, but pushed in between the lens I vis, taking care not to entangle I wound the latter - after being pushed in this way untill the front can be seen this the pupil - The flat side of the medle is to be applied to the side of the lens, and W pushed back a little, with the flat side down of the handle raised a title, by which means the cataract will be defre efect to the bottom of the eye - The patients eye which before appeared white to paque, when looked into, now becomes black, tie enabled to see object presented to him . The patient should live on a lowdiet, but it is unnecessary for him to keep his bed; as directed after the operation of extraction in

+ after tearing the capoule open -

A long hist of medium have been proposed or englosses

for the our of colonies of Mineral was be instruged at the head of them with outness good offers the has been a failed

place determs and and advantage copying lather this as

Electronis to but all five it to be of me use - Holdering from

meetanes or olenes chances despesse; en deed rate and ted by and proportion from of removing the quarty of their

oftenest, when the capsule of the lens is of affec - I oftener en women than in men - Thave the cases of two young women, in whom this disposition took place - they could see by convex lenses, which made me believe the lens was removed - Thave seen another case, brot on by an unsuccessful attempt to couch ... Us Medicines are unsuccessful in the cure of this disease, Nis a happy circumstance that it may be relieved by Mugeyn Two operations have been proposed Ist 60 eching of 2nd - Extracting - Couching is performed with a neealle - this is proped the the Solerotic eval about one tenth of an ench from its functure with the cornea, I proped on till it gets to the centre of the lens - it is then turned with its flat part towards the lens, which is depressed below the veticous humanif it should rive the operation must be repeated in Estraction - This consists in making a serie section of the cornea, this whe the lensisse moved from the eye - both operations have been practised - thatof conching is the most ancient - that of extraction the best - 1st because the operation is not so painful - this is proved by comparative operations. the same patient has had the tens extracted from one eye - I depressed in the other, and when the cataract is taken out il can never again obseure vision - but it may rese repeatedly when depressed, occasioning a return of blindness - death time the

operation must be performed I sometimes lays loose in the posterior chamber of the eye, I when the palient stoops causes

blendries

oftenertaile the refundaglie leaves dialhe I often a courte + some say there is not somuch pain in couching - but I have known the lens after couching to inflame Jeanse an immense deal of hair a by a verience in popul attends to to another the mosterner are unrecordeful in the our of this diane is a heapy or evenotaine that it may be released by Muyery I are of recotion has been proposed the little level god and Ellowelled boundingsifafored with and The theo to proper this the colo stines a significant alicate of a enological de penetiene with the corner spoped on till lighter the centra of the lens - it is their tenner with the flor front in lounds the love which is definished below the orthogon hamon. of ab shoot of more the operation which he repeated in 1 PHERREN The consiste in making a seem well on afthe course a tras with the terrisons moved from the eye - bethe operation have been practiced conclusing a the amost our out. It a los esteaction the best the operation is not so person feel this is proved by compare + I they are allowing to awhewardness in the operator it can never again observe mises . his donay our volucitiethe when depreped, verasioning a notion of Mender of Look line to operation sund be performed . It sometimentally borse in the portern alwards of the eye, I when the patient stoops conse Marchine St.

blanduels, by its falling upon, I closing the pupil - It has been agreed that the lens has been absorbed, or may be; but this is seldon the casent Fred - When the cataract is fluid, it may be extracted, but can not be depressed - Thave known it to be entirely fleid - itmay be of the consistence of calves fost jelly - or of the white of an egg completely evagulated -4th - When the capsule is opaque, as well as thelens itself. it may be pulled out .. but such of aque capsules cannot be depressed with the couching needle without myuning the in-The opaque capsule is by nomeans a ran occurrence. it cannot be depressed - because it stretches of bends down at returns that part en contact with the needle, to fte the operation, to its place, by its elasticity to the When adhesions exist between the capsule of the lens Lies, by opening the cornea, they may be town in retraction - but notin deferession evethout enjuring the inis - In one vistance I saw the is torn off I depressed along with the lens -The enconveniences attributed to extraction are to Ist - an opacity of the corner, that may arise from the cicatie but none exists where it is divided by a sharphrufe, I with one stroke if sechors are employed, there is sometimes an opacity but this is not Sefore the pupil, I of course will not impede vision - when it is furnishand when it is furnishand and I he passage of the lens throw the pupil, is said to stiplet so unequal as to form an enegular pupil - This sometimes does take

+ or he may do so by the use of glasses Bod When the cate with fluid it was to retermine business not be deproper . Heave lowered to be to be to her find - drong be of this consistence of caling for felly and the whole of on eggs completely exceptated -1 the Miles the capacite a spectace medicalline is the duncy be putted out a but such grapes capes to car in + I then the section of the cornea may be completed -The opening copiede is by manican a ran o continue it count be depisfaid - hecartis stitle it by the decide down + the hurfe dull or in the hands of a clumony operator_ place by its clasticity -I'M When addression court between the coponer of the line dies by opening the come, they may be form in Establish his who deprepor enthant upon the ins In our existence I som + I the eye ball free from in flammation - in fact the eye should be in all other respects som In We an opening the come that majour from the wine but now cleater where disdended by a shoop landy, I will on the ties of suppose are employed their is constructed of acidy but this exact before the fugit I of course with not injecte envisor - who is a find the find the forget of the low the fugit of and to strate of the service the fugit of and to strate of the service to so the service of the servic

place, but it does not impair vision - besides it occurs in defuelsconsornetures - the patient sees as well after as before + Wel - The hazard of cutting the eris, in passing the house this across the cornea - Unless the operator is very eareful topass the knife straigs across the eye, the aqueous human well exscape this the section of the cornea, I the is well fold itself on the edge of the knife, I frant of it will be ent away in But this may be avoided by rubbing the antenor part of the eye, with the fenger, which will disengage the init 4th - The great danger that the vetreous humour may escape - but this only arises from improportue seeing made the mo ment the section of the cornea is made - prefoure at that time is not necessary - I should not be made ~ as every ease of Eataract does not promise success- it is of ever Men it is comberred with other diseases, it is improper to The exclide should be free from adema - The patient should be

The eyelids should be free from ædemat. The patient should be free from pain in the head, as this pain has been much increased. The Illegeon should not be deceived in examining the eye "This may happen from opaque spots on the cornea of a particular reflection of the light from the eye who may avoid the former by looking at the bight sideways - the pupil well be seen below the spot of In the latter, the patient should be placed with his side to the window,

place techniques and a for more than the discourse the definition townstructures could potentie me as west after as before " god in the literary of willing the even in propose the brush their very + Nwell not succeed however, if the patient makes some hesitation, when you place any substance between his eye I the light, to tell when it is there I when it is there I when it is there I when it is motcoins the ten will protected on the edge of the ten for thouse of the Suth is may be awaded by redding the trule well in wife in per beef this eye with the Jonga, which will diving gaze this being ... + If the patient is very desirous to be relieved a couching should be performed mind the states of the contraction with profess at the theory of enter the the misteries promote till during an His existed should be for from tedemin . The patient should be for from painter the heart, but the of an ino love sund incorner a The Steegeter thecaste water december , warry the cope - This way happen from the gree spots on the course of la participe suffect on of the legts from the eye - his every award the fore a by hadring at the legisteridency the proper and he seem below the spoke its the latter the patient about the placed with his side to the cointer.

that the very oflight may fall obliquely upon the eye - The pupil should delate teontract freely - This contraction detelitation diversal prove the reterior tobe sound - dismay be sound of the people may be universely adhesions of the patient can distinguish light from dach ness, the oficiation may be advised - In ease of immobility of the pupil, when the retina is sound, the eis probably adheresto the capsule of the less - I saw the case of a woman, who had a cateracter each eye, the pupil moved freely in both - I operated I found both lenses as hard as a stone - the praticul saw but with one eye, the the operation was performed equally well in both -The patient being unable to distinguish light from darkness, is not a certain testor sign _____ Before the operation, it will be necessary to ask if the patient be subject to a cough - or afet to succeye or vomis m some old people sneege violently - If the patients be subject to succeying we should choose a time when he is least of feeted with it, for the purpose of operating - Thave seen pressure On the upper less, when the enclination for sneezing came on, suspend it I knew a case where successing resplaced a vefsel of the iris, hamorhage ensued - which did not stop till a evagulum of blood was formed this extended between the devided edges of the cornea, I prevented their umon a Sevas fearful of removing the conquilum, lest harmorrhage should again take place - the eye suppurated I the fratient loss his sight - Inceying might also force out the veticous humour. Persons apt to faint on every occasion are bad subjects they show take

the state of the way foll other forthe agen the age to the forthe Thereto delate tember of prety - This continue a deletation diends prove the return color sound - delinear les sound the perfect may be is invited of the potent our distinguish lightfrom dach infolle direction may be advered - In cover of winderly of to people when the with a is sound, his tenspirite they advand the compacts of the less - I sow the court a wond - which had a cultivaries contraje the propolarious prelige both - Superator of four of lette lengt as had as a store - the feather than between They or you have been present of the will so have a The patient being unable to distinguish light from darling in in tor 1st The speculium has been used, to steady the eye; but this instead of studying the eye, causes it to move from intaking the ball, besides it gives the patient considerable pain but another inconvenience, is, that the surgeon much hold it in one hand, I thus if the ins should getentangled, he cannot rubthe eye to disengage it when I use it however, Thave a very to put one finger in at the end. I then have my fore Jenga alleberty. + from which encumotance the trio might gententingled before the cornea was cut-+ The blade should be about an inch to quarte in length to 1/4 of an in widthen disculded an lake place - the experiented I the fations less + this or of may be fixed at one end of the needle thor

take landamum before the operation - as hiplanmention Nis proper to confine the patient to a low dich for a few days - and to decrease the inflammatory deathesis, Nevell be necessary to use bleeding, funging be reight or ten days before the operation - a day or two before the operation, a blister may be applied behind the neck -The bowels should be opened, to prevent the inconvenience of rising for a few days - The best seasons for operating are spring dautum. Gold or holeveather is not proper - because in the feist place the room cannot be hept equally evan, which exposes the fratient to the risk of taking cold I den the latter he is apt to be restless ... The Instruments for operating - Who formaking the excision of the Cornea, a huife after the deciction of Baron Wensil. It should greatly encease in with from the point to the handle, It then serves as a wedge to prevent the escape of the aqueous human & I should be then, but sufficiently few not to be broken - the upper edge should be blant till near the front, the rest very sharp - it may be examined with a suieroscope, or a much easier method is to look abit before a looking gloss - In choosing a knife eve should gelove wide at the handle, than the servideantiete of the correct Ind - a needle a lettle conved at ets fivent, with who the capsule of the chargetalene lens may be torn -3rd - a little scoop of gold or selver, to extract small frage ments which are left bekend to

to he landance life the execution as laylamintion something occur to a consideration that I may go on to suppuration. disproper to confinction for trinkto a low died for a fair days - and + It is also requisite that we should have at hand, a pair of small sharp scipors, that in case we should not make the opening withe coverca, sufficiently large with the knife we may enlarge it. we may enlarge it The bourd's devald be opened to prevent the incommence of rising for for day - the Costressions for operating are spring darland · Cold or holowoother is not proper - because in the pit place the some cannot be held equally warm, which exposes the patient to the wak of lating cold I be the latter he is apt to be restleft -The Thatestier of water g ... We have the ortion of the covere a hour after the durcha of Baron trains I should greatly in excess in with from the front tothe handle the stereses a wedge to prove the except of the equeous hamon ? + but placed so that the light may be reflected obliquely - the surgeon should have a good view of the pupil may be crowned with a sension offer or a squele land without is to look about to fore a lacking plays - In charanga hinge en should geton wide at the handle, than the semidearliste of the choice in Bud - a recoller lettle canced what fine hank who the copyed of the surgetalen less unay be tori -3rd - a lettle very of gold or where to charles mall gray ance to which are life bakened to

4the & small hoch, to be profeed thus the pupil, I fixed in the body of the lens, for its extraction when it falls to the bottom of the eye-to touch for some distance from the pour. The a small pair of Fore of s, for the extraction of small fragments of the torn capsule, which may remaint - It was the practice of the ancient Jurgeons to use a speculin o cecli - Juse no instrument of that he ind to steady the eye - the greatest objection I have to all instruments of this head, is, that they occupy one hand of the operator the Sugeon cannot rub the anterior should the in become involved in danger - besides it gives pain to the fratient of may excite inflammation - In proceeding to the operation of find No fuse in fexing the eye to assure the patient there is no pain in the operation, nor danger even attending it -The patient is seated on a low chair, the seete towards the window - he should never be placed diretty before the window, or the reflection of light from the cornea will prevent you from soing the cataract - a bandage is placed round the head, with two depending compressed attached to it, to cover the eyes. that compress hanging over the affected eye is princed up to the bandage - Ithe hair be long before, it should be cut, to prevent the chance of getting into, I wilding the eye-Surgeon is seated on a chair considerably higher than that of the patient, I taking the house in his right hand, or left hand according as the right or left eye be affected -He proceeds to make the section of the cornea . The pratients head

fille - to second hards; to be poly it lies the paper of freed in the lady that has stated the up - the youtest of getter Though all +takeing hold of it like a writing heur + but wait till the eye recover from its first fright theernes motionless compacts hanging over the affected can a princed up to the EME how be long before it thought to cent to wested his close considerable has then that of according as the night or left exclose afterteal -

head should be placed for support, on the breast of an afristant, who raises the upper the exelic - in doing this the shin should be · Jolded upon the superciliary redge, so as to prevents its closing The tarous should be kept furnly against the frontal margin of the socket - The Surgeon pulls down the under lid, I waits until the eye is steady - at that moment he applies the point of the huife to the corneat, a babout 1/12 of an wich from the selecotica in outy age. plythe knife - but do not suddenly juncture, for at that time the eye generally recedes from the knife to but it should be followed, I the moment Abecomes fixed, the functione should be made, the hunge is then carried across the eye, I brot out at the opposite side making a semicircular incision - If while the section is making, by the discharge of the aqueous human, the inis comes forward, so as to endanger its being wounded, the motion of the huife must be stopped, the us made to recede, by gent. by rubbing the cornea - The incision is then to be completed - that the eye should not be the least presed upon, the assistant who raised the upper lid, should let it fall, es soon es the pourt of the Knife has passed this the other side of the cornea ~ In making the incision, never draw back the knife, for if this be done, the knife no longer acts as a wedge, to prevent the ex-cape of the agueous humour _ the huife should be wide enough to ent etself this always equal to the radius of the cornea - But fouring to the motion of theeye,

want should be placed for support on the breed of an abjectant who were the upper the cooled - in down then the show showed he Edded upon the supercular ridge so as to his out it slovers of the eached - The Surgeon fulls down the under led some its .. the ever steady is at that moment be applied the parist of the printer tothe comes at about the of an inche from the reliention and plythe hearth - bear do not surbalande pumo to co for all The eye generally recold from the hand the both drowld to follow the hermale of becomes fixed the function theville be he har for other couried war filte eye, I book out at the opposite side making a somewichlantinion - Huteils the section is making to the discharge of the copy on hum his comes forward is as to landough at here wounded, this an of the him for must be stopped other in made to made, hand * Faking care that the cilia dout get in the eye as Nevould produce inflammationwe should willed ford he electron the about a tentral and are habed the the other orders the corners - The make is the come hards should be and comed to enterlish their always quete the owners of the course - But of ourse to the restrict of

to have the carried in week be deart lack, himseld be adone able to dear who win the destation i disferd with the wound within The the during his wellow of the course by definer the house of the hings their the hugait . This might be done of the one were now trade with the the course of the second ware the fight the grapper shows be taken with regar there is a thin bone down our reint be taken the the one he closed to an end out of the full of a way the hat in a the orting a few mounter horas 4 chairs to the sugar sprade al hada. nothinghood the latter althe boundless the paraled portion of the . conservation to the such - Atte less dois not commerce by the the people the league take hold of it with the needless but to presidente its extraction - The mount of is out the led showto be closed to remon some time to the acceptural of and the take ofthe finded warmend - Tothe chanceles be not operally the hater land of spagne, the head oringers white The Surlinger Sumble week forced to consume hood the food in late of the copied The said and the the the delicate of sender of the open and discharged by a little restring the bad one the corner - but little that to view in the ear the acoust should be one loved this thought not be pushed too for for for of engineer the sofiscile of the

10

vetreous human — If the capsule of the lens is to be taken out, a small Foregres is the best instrument — Sometimes the lens cannot be extracted by any moderate degree of pressure, the aided by the hook — it is then probable that its capsule adheres to the iris — The adheswirs must be torn away by the needle — but this requires needly — take care not to throw the iris ento folds, or it may be torn —

Sometimes before the operation, we know the capsule is opaque we know this by spots of opacity appearing as slough, detacted from the lens - withis case, after the section of the comea, as it is known the capsule must be extracted - Sadvise the anterior part of the capsule, to be prinched by a frair of forceps, when by fulling the whole membrane, it may be readily taken out - The capoule is extracted feist, because Nean be more readily laid hold off while the lens remains in the eye - The lens when devested of its capsule, falls to the bottom of the eye - it may be extracted with a small howh - a small portion of the vetreous humour always escapes - after removing the catarach, Nisnecessary to exhibitalifferent substances, such as watches to, to know if the patient has vision - but the eye should not be kept open too long. During the operation, none of the relations of the proteins, show be facesent - a Destaturan who had been blend for few years, was operated on, for cataract his wefe stood by during the operation, I was the feist person he saw - The fevor man benot ento a flood ofteaw, Lit was with great difficulty he was prevented (literally) from erging

abother times from an opacity of the cornew-when it takes place from the closure of the pupil abother times from an opacity of the cornew-when it takes place from the closure of the pupil, vision may be restored again if the eye be of the wive sound. The operation is to be performed, by making a semilar an incerior in the comes, in the same manner as when operating for catarack but with this difference, the civil to be cut at the same line, by turning the hoirs of the high down, so as to pape into the ciris, then vaived again if pushed forward, so as to complete the section. By this means a semilar inclosion is made into the diameter, this at the vame time. Whe flap in the ciris should be about to form inch in diameter, this flap is then to be cut off by an instrument resembling a pain of forceps, having or more side a small cutting funch. There is sometimes some difficulty of securior than in the cayes. The Hap may be also cut off by a small pain of scife are a little curred at the point.

An Phague Shot on the Borrea as the bause of Bludness - persons in this situation may be commonly relieved if the eies to the parts of the eye remain sound this is done by entering the knife, as when about to cetract a cataract, I passing the point to about the middle of the auterior chamber, then by retracting it a little, the agreeous humour will orien out, to ceasion the inist of forwards. The knife is then to be passed into it, to a vicinion made, under some transparent part of the cornear

* The name of rupture, has been fiven to herica - but this is improper - It took its origin from the of the ancients, supposing the sac to be always, broken or town - but this is not the case
+ Amost frequently happens at the navel - grown of fore part of the thingh - when at the unbilicus, the substance forming the herica, passes along the course of the ligament which once formed the unbilcal ressels of the foctus - 5 to the spectruation of the male, along the course of the present of the spectralic respects of the male, a round ligament of them, passes along the course of the large respects under from the particular formation of intestine only forms the contents of the tumour, his called Enterocele - fashiere of ornentum only, epiphocele - difboth form it, it is called Entero-epiplocele.

crying his eyes out after the operation is completed, a softday rag is to be applied to the eye - the depending piece of the circular bandage is to be applied, Jeamed around the head, The patient is then fut to be, fordered to the on his back, to perevent the escape of the humous - all light should be excluded from the apartment . The patient should levé on a vegetable deck. In tatació diente, he must not raise his head - a teapol without a lid / as it might fall on his eye) should be used for giving him durch - The patients hands must be secured by preces of tape tred to the bed rails, to prevent his rubberighes eyes in his sleep - In 8 or 10 days the eye may be examined in If pain or fever come on, use such remedies as well remove them, at change the diefrings every day as the moisture which escapes from the eye, is absorbed by the diefsings - who by becoming dry, cause witation -When the diessings are changed, always pull down the under eyeld, for the hairs if they get ento the encion of the cornea, prevents its healinguit Herned In

the general acceptation of this word, we mean a turnous, occasional by a fretunatural protection of some part or parts of the contents of the abdominal cavity. When this occurs at the mavel, it is called the mavel, it is called to subonoccle or Inquinot infathadown, serotal grosen, it is called Bubonoccle or Inquinal a buttle upper fact of the though from tral de a froces of the

Partoneum constitutes what is called the fremul sac, in all
cases of fleria except the confertal (a mistake).

be applied to being - The older due from of the die to be harden in to be aspend raised around the land . The patient is then further Lardenst to to a linearly to provid the corage of the humanis als + they say No would -+ or Awell subside of the patient is placed in a horizontal posture had a copy without a con an angle fall on his of the to used for general him diesel in the feater to hands much be seened by pures of take test to the bed raile to prese who and being his one on he steel - In South day the eye may be rounded . If from + Desection of the sac exhibits the following appearances - after getting this the cellular substance, a faocia is first met with, which is given of from the external oblique muscle. I then the hermal sac - the upper how, or that not the wing is called the nech or mouth of the commonly lays before the spermatic cloud, but this is not always the case in for sometimes this behind it in for the property they extends the encourage of the commen force to the Mirmelle . + 4th His not transparent, as may be perceived, by means of a candle + the stools are regular - whereasin herma, they are generally inegular - coughing to neering has no effect upon it - twhen for a dwarded a fluctuation of matter may be perceived. 186

testines, descending, before the Tunica vaginalis closes at the abdomwiel ring - In this case the tunic is the sac of the homia - Their
testines here extend along the chord down to the servotume in males
I babe a Pudenda in females - The tumous always increases when
the child cries or sneezes, tis easily rectified by the mother or sunset,
who generally fush it up to but as long as the opening of the Junic
vaginalis remains - so long will the patient be leable to a protusion
of the parts -

The symptoms of this are a swelling of the grown, beginning at the abdomenal very spassing ento the serotum or labea pudenda. The testicle can be fell at the bottom of the serotum, the turnous is soft, but or riving thretumages bears handling well - fwhen the patient dies down disappears - It some even hanging down as low as the type or they times increases to a great size, tis enlaged by coughing, straining. The bowells do not perform their actions naturally pressure on the abdomen makes it more tight of the surgeon place his hand on it, I the patient cough, he will feel the pressure made against his hand, communicating a sensation as if I were blown ento - There are somediseases with whe heria is like to be confounded - as Bubo sweller hematocile principaled variousle paying attention Testiele - Lumbar absects, I Hydrocele but by paying attention to ceieumstances, Nis easy to distinguish them ~ a Buto is generally fuceed by a chance, is hard & painful of the tumour does not disappear on lying down - Hislikewise easy to distinguish be-

+ I it mostly succeeds, local injunes, Journa who a be formation commences in the testice Throsecols gradulally upwards, whereas herma, as before said, descends - coughing successing, I hostive of the body, has also no effect in changing the size of a schimisterica.

the Testicle is flattened on the sides by the frequere of the thighs - which is not the
ease in heine - the Secticle is also heavier -+ But in herma of the hand is laid on the turnow of the patient cough or oncerge. Meels like air was blown enticle . Wis more transparent, than herrio, if a candle beheld on the opposite side . Wis importan to distinguish herma from hydiscele as we might be induced to enjecturine, which would produce dangerous consequences-The last come in pellocks broken of the source the turn and the source of the source o broaded a sheefan their select rates of feefen a the allows contracted of the feefen and a feefe + It is difficult to distinguish, when cryste, are formed, in the chord - they may be distrquished those by the cypto being higher who the testicle may be fell below on prefermen hema; the tumou papes uf deto the abdomen, but onfite nemoval thretums again cypto resemble hydrocele, in being transparent, I herma, by being affected by coughing a Varicolele is also difficult - because the vaucose veri swelling extends all along the chord you may distinguish it by laying the patient down of ful you fing on the ring, when the blood is all up in the belly, then tell him to get up; if it is hering it will have descend to well; but if variousele it will swell again - + heyning you finge on its

when swelled between berbonocele & swelled Festiele - or Hydrocele - The Testieleis hard frainful, to the touch - is only found at the bottom of the sero tun - Ithe spennatie chord may betraced to the abdominal ring. at which place it is free from swelling - In Hydercele the two mour begins at the bottom of the scrotum, Levortes esperands the fluctuation may be fellen Hydrocele - Lew swelled Testicle or Hydrocele, we cannot reduce the tumour by squeezing ex But hydrocele is sometimes more difficult, who when the patient strained hard, Newas producted - The testis was at the bottom of N- Hydrocele is in general - a case of this kind came under my notice, was supposed to be klima, Sas such was tenfed - Twas convenced on examining et, that Newas Hydrocele _ Newas , admitting the light to pass this the tumour - I was cuiced by tapping - Lafter evaids by the eigection of evene . In the lumbar absects, the matter passes from its sealen the Psoa museles down under Pouparts begannent following the course of the muscles - and forms a tumour on the anterior & superior part of the thigh al which place the fluctuation can be fell - the tumour can be fush. ed from the thigh up to the eavety of the abdomen - I viewesa according as pressure is made on each - if your hand be laid on the abdomen I pressure made, the tumour on the exper part of the thigh will be made more full I tense to The great danger anising from herria, is from enflammation,

twhen the omentum is protounded Agencially goes who traight when the patient is in a horizontal posture, tretums again in the morning, when he stands erect it is always a dviseable to begin the treatment of this disease as soon as profible if taken in the stage I have just mentioned, It may be easily cured, but when suffered to remain any length of time, it then ceases to hopsup at might be by radually desected lower down without some measure is taken to prevent it. Women are liable to suffer in this disease from their delicacy in concealing it a long time.

* The Trus is composed of a long stender otel spring, with a pad on one end, for the other a strap fone strap to go under the heuneum the spring reaches half round the body. The steap that goes under the heuneum is to prevent the high from slipping up. It should be kept on both night solay. In children a cure may be sometimes performed in growths - to generally in young persons, two years will be sufficient, but old resple should continue them for life -

+ Alma is divided into three kinds. Me Those which require an operation to reduce them _ 2 nd Those which are reducible without an operation _ 3 such as are ineducible by any means whatever _ 4th

which arises from stoppage of cerculation, tof the forces, on account of a stricture comering on . This stricture may be formed, either by the nech of the sac, or by the lendon of the external oblique mus-When the existence of a rupture is as cutained ~ ishow be reduced, I supported by a trust - not unfrequently the pateent can reduce it hemiself - but when he cannot the Sugar by laying him on his back, in a horizontal position, for the most part can effected - after who a trul should be applied over the orefect - The truly is most generally applied on a soft part of the Pelvis, so as to fuels the spermatic chord, gevery greateneasewels to the patient, if continued anylingth of time, or applied so far to the grow, as not effectually to close the respective in The best way is to examine with your finger, tracing the turnour into the abdomen - I when you find the orifice, apply the trust, so that the soft part shall exactly cover it, just above the os Pubis +

be employed when necessary about ages ...

Hriettenes sometimes prevent the reduction of the furticuled parts .. but eve cannot always reduce them, even when there is no stricture ... I this for several reasons Ish... Because too large a quantity of bowels have collected in the tumou, to admit of being returned Ind . The next diffeculty in the reduction of the part, is from an of a part of the omentum.

+ 4th Nes prevented from being reduced, by small chort like beganients or bands being

+ me cooper has succeeded by applying founded ice & confining it to the sac in a lag-

+ The bowels should be always hept outly open, all violent exercises, such as jumping remning, riding on horse back, or in a camage over rough frouds should be avoided.

The executation is in a measure stopped, the turnous becomes lived, in consequence of the venous blood not because greated, in the contribution becauted of the executation becaused, in consequence, mortification will take place of not releaved. The harkhouse a fast becomes awelling the body is bent the paintis attended with interin sprons of ease, sometimes death occurs was few day, at others it occurs in a few hours. When most speciation has take place, it may be easily known, by being attended with a hierory, the extremeties cold, cold of claming sweats of pulse circular, when the turnous examined, herbilitis a dark appearance owing to effusion of blood. The intestines when examined while a coffee or dark brown colour, they are also sometimes attended with alceidious of holes; when the counternance alone is affected, the danger is not so great for father the counternance alone is affected, the danger is not so great those distribution unable to void his faces by stood. The stricture which occasions all those distributions of the stricture is above, that the range the stricture that the special of the ring, or where the spectrum of the ring or where the spectrum of the which may be sticked of the throads cut of the ring, or where the spectrum of the which may be sticked of the throads cut of the ring or where the spectrum of the which may be sticked of the throads cut of the sticked of the ring or where the spectrum of the which may be sticked of the throads cut of the sticked of the spectrum of the sp

and Brd - From adhesions taking place between the protuded. parts & sides of the opening - or from the adhesions of the protected parts between themselves - When the differently of reduction anises from adhesions, as in the last case - Nevell admit of novemedy - besides be-When there has been no adhesions, - I have succeeded by confiring the patient to a low deel, horizontal position, bleeding, catharies Je - I then apply a trust - When adherious take place so that the Lugeon is notable to reduce the tumour - a Dac, made just so to estain it, should be applied, or else the Ruma will continue to increase tell et gets to a great size - Toawoue, once in which the lower pail of the sae, reached down to the huest of the patient in such six nations neglects the truss - he is not only in great distress but in great dange of strangulation - AMM ptoms, 1 - are swelled stensorely from before being soft. I welled stensorely from before being soft. Our increase of hardness of the turnour, obstenate costiveness, pain of the patient, standing up, hard, contracted I these pulse, I sometimes nausen I vorniting, the tumour becomes painful to the touch men called to a patient of strangulated herria, it requires inimediate care fattention ___ In proceeding to return the protunded parts, the patient should be placed, in that setuation, which will throw the contents of the turnour towards the abelower - he should be laid on a ferm bed or matias, with his buttoetes raised consedually highest, of the thigh bent on the body to relax the muscken of that it was return by its gravity-

bud "Hed - From addression laken of place between + you should be eareful to push apurards toutwards, towards the superior anterior sperious process of theilium, but be particularly care ful not to puch so hard as to enjure the contents of the sac -When their has been needlewood, I have succeeded by ourfivery the patient to a low deet; loveryoutal parties . Secting, enthance be then of the a treety . There we her on to he have so that the Sugar is notable to reduce the turn our a bac mode firsten to contain destinated to applied to due the Herman will continue to man tille it gots to a great cope - loan our one one + but cathactics should not be used when the symptoms are immediate & violent butwhen they come on chronically; i.e. they are useful in the chronic but not acute state ofherina - by discharging the feculent matter which mostly accumulates in the cutikenies & increases the symptoms - They never do hain when the omentum only is down + Ho temperature should be low degrees - Tourtimes cold bath I coldaffle cations are used - butthey are not of much account called to a patient of strangerialist hearen it require from + half the quantity should be enjected at time, the next half puit in half two the contents of the Univer towned the Overlevele be laid on a funded or anatial, out his butter to raised and redeally terplaced of the thingh beat on the looky to receive the music I have Surefreden held grand

when this is done, squeeze the purtinited parts cantivusly with you hand, so as not to enque the bowels - when the patient can do it it will be best, aske well be likely to use less violence, so as not to enjene any of the parts - Thes operation is called the Taxes - if this is not sufficiently on may try bleeding very copeously, as it has succeeded - Mr. Post continues it ad deliquium animi - then trees if et can be accomplished the bleeding tends to preventary inflammation - Thave not seen one case, where the Taxes succeeded unwedentely after bleeding ad deleguen - 6 attenties are then generally given-Thave seen orem. Fartar with about 8 or 10 grs. of jalup, & one dwp of alum mentho answer very well - along with them the warm both should be used - the patient kepten, tell he becomes very sicht whelsten the bath the Surgeon should try again to reducein This from producing a general relaxation, will Thave no doubt frequently succeed - Thave therefore a very favourable givin of their strangulated herrica -

When all these remedies fail, an injection made of a decoction of Tobacco is to a perit of water may be used - This is to be therein up, or as to occasion a mausea, I general relaxation! This is the most sue of sprinciple cefful remiedy in strangulated Hemia to the fumes of Sobacco an not so convenient, since they require a peculiar apparatus; I some-times they excite spasses -

Mhen

+ Swe have upece, depotre equalquantities of evende nitie & salammonai in 163 of water, which will answer very well - these sometimes succeed in lessen. ing the termour so much, that we are enabled to reduce it by takes who but whould not be continued too long, as it has sometimes frozen the parts, their produced mortification -+ should all therefail, our last resource but one is openin - que in large doses as grs. 2 by the mouth; I by injection -· which consists in dividing the constricted part -+ The tumour has a cracking feel -+ sovences, swelling & buccough, have been thought signs of mortification - but they are not always so. His said that mortification to the splace in a few days, after a hernis strangulation, if not relevied - but this is also enoneous - for I have seen strangulation contained 15 or 15 days, or even sor Beveeks, without mostification taking place - but I have seen strangulation prove fataling shows * The operation is forbredden when the patient has glastly counterrance, pulse week, extremeties estable but I may be done even after these symptoms appear -In old people Nes more dangerous, than in young, I less dangerous still, when the herica is of short standing - the when of long standing, when the structure is not removed - in flammation, tense belly, controlled pulse, spirits depressed, I when still worse, mortification comes on, togeneral cold with moisture, is the general pre curfor of death - It well then be too late to perform an operation ~

Men all these applications fail the application of cold, as ice, or sum. have proved successful - This remedy is practicularly recommended by Mr. Weliner - Twould not hesitate to employ Newhen the other remedies fail . A should be obstimed for some time. perhaps for the space of 3 or 4 hours, if necessary to these remedies fail, we must have recourse to an operation, for of the patient is not relieved by some means, he soon grows worse, the sickness becomes more distressing, the pain becomes more entense - the belly swells; the fever runs high - hecoughest cold sweats ensue se - but after a while the symptoms . cease, the patient thurks heriself getting better, tim some instances, the contents of the turnour, boluntary goup - but the symptoms soon return with increased violence, I death quickly closes the seene, from Mortifecation of the entestines. His difficult to tell when is the exact time to perform the operation - because the bowels sometimes mortify by their preforme in a short time - I in other cases, the patient will bear it for 3, 4, or 5 days, then get well - But in general Iwould advise it. when the above remedies fail, to perform it, at the most within 36 hours from the commencement, if the symptoms of strange bation remain ~ Thave once succeeded in reducing a tumour after all other remedies, by raising the foot of the bed considerably highest . In this case, the turnou receded in the course of the There

tor fustplace the patient on a table, covered with Bory Hankets - this head elevated by a pillow _ + beginning about an inch or ench to half above the turnour - in cutting down it should be difected, layer after layer - as the spermatic cord is sometimes before the turnour. + before dilating the stricture -

There are two methods for operating for Hernia ~ 1st of Bubonoccle - In proceeding to perform this, the first precaution is, to shave acray the hair . Then make an incision, in the direction of Poerparts Legament, of about 4 inches in length & diffect the upper part, laying the tendon of the ex ternal oblique musele bare, so asto expose the reing - this done, a trappoverse preneture the tendon, in the derection of the febres, at a small distance, about an ende, from the veng - a director is entroduced of the functione, & profeed out at the abdominal ring. The part of the tendon over the decetor, is devided lengtheurse of its febres,— an attempt is now made, to reduce the protunded parts by taxis to approved of hy some Surgeons, who say, that the contents of the sac, may be in such state, as to forbid reduction, I that the sac should be ofrened, to examine its contents - for, say they, if any efets fraits be telled, or the sac contain acric series, I be returned in this state into the abdomen, it will occasion great inflammation - But Teweld ash these Jugeous, ifthey would not, before the operation use every effort to reduce it - I withe present case if it can be reduced, it well firevent the receptly of opening the sac, by who, the risk of peritoweal inflammation will be avoided in opening the sac would produce a communication for the sie, ento the carrity

of the abdomen - I all such communications will be attended

There are two material for operating for I terren of The Bornelle - In proceeding to prayon weing in the deader of Toujant Sugarant of about thein in trights of despend the experie part laying the landen of these levilal obligue muscle hours don't espess the very this done presidence the lander in his clarester of the februs abas distance, about oursest from the run - a director is in hodered a the presention of paper out at the abdone into over the dicetor is devided lengthering + fulleng the contents down to examine them i + If the intestine somentum be both contained in the such, the intestine should be returned first Late parte be feeled, or the sac contain + in shape sterture -They enould not before the operate exceptly of oreging the sect buch tained en Hammanation wild be assigned at + Wis to be made decetly upwards to avoid the Epigastie artery, or upwards & outwards ...

with most inflammation, which mostly terminates fatal 193 by on the third day or sooner - Thould the attempt to reduce the first unded parts in the sac be in effectual, the operation mustbe continued - The incision is made in the direction of the turnour to the bottom of the seroture, of the sac is laid bace after this attempts to serateh there the sae should be repeatedly made with the possil of a lancet, or scalpel better trying with a probe after each seratch, to see if a puncture be not made Men a fruncture is made, entroduce a director, I with a blund pointed bistoury enlarge the orifice, sous to introduce the Junger, who is the best ducetor for the tenife when the sac is divided theo its whole extent from the ring - next examine the contents of the sac, whissound, must be carefully returned into the abdomen. # This at termes cannot be done for Breasons - 1st adhesions - And a change in nech of the sae - When it cannot be done on account of a stricture in the mouth of the sac, the stricture is to be divided taking care not to wound the entertines in The funger should be introduced as far as profselle, as a direct or to the knife - derigenceal the mouth of the sac is not so small, but that the point of the fenger may enter a little Sometimes adheseons take place, so that the entestines can

I carefully o'ireading the omentum out to see if any of the intestine is contained int we should take care not to leave any dead portion adhereing, as it would excite oupput ration in the living parton + It is sometimes difficult to tell of the contents are mortified - sometimes being intensely black we would suppose their mortified but this is not a certain symptom of mortification - but you may always tell by cutting or tearing the parts a title of mortification has taken place no blood well be effused, the dead has always coagulates the blood - but if blood effuses mortification has not taken place, that the parts may be ever so black - I thould be returned into the abdorner-+ seepage 209 -Mars on the Marie continue of the stone for Breasons - We led horner - have a colory in

+ a mistake the Epigastie actery is on the inside of the sac-

evaled, either with the fungers, or with the scalpel handle ...

If the protected part is aftered in shape, the rino should be dilated, to admit of its return - except it be formed of orientum Then the aftered part may be cut off the proving fication of the
protected part has taken place, it should be seperated, I the
sound part of the enterestine joined by the enterested suture,
t served fast to the sides of the wound - notwitholanding the faces
will for some time escape, it mostly heals well to

althorn Bubonoccle, it is best not to ofen the sac, when Near be avoided yeten Hemoral Hernia Ithuih et best. L mostly safest to open the Hermal sac, I then devide the strictwee - The sac here is extremely their, I scarcely to be seen -In proceeding with this operation, a good deal of caution is necessary to avoid wounding the intestines - When cutting near the nech of the sac, care should be had not to bear to either side - because on the outside of the humail sac fafses the Epigastuc actery - touthe wiside of it, the spermatic chord, crofseng each other derectly over the streture, so that if you cut towas the cuside, you will around the speculatic chard - difto the outside, the Epigastuc actory of if posteriorly, the great broad refsels - To remedy this Mr. Gembernat proposed to dilate the stricture, by making the lucision toward the Pubis - This method is, after ofening the sac, to introduce a director, or

canadiortum which his said when free the can to wanter wated seller with the funger wants the confirst hande of the perturbed from his or thered in his year his years should be de down of he higher extremeting going of the tectminated tractical for to the sudice of the around in a solar that is now the few + they say the structure is never at the mouth of the hermal sae in but I know the mouth of the her is the mouth of the hernial sac does form the structure sometimes - I'm this case the ring will be seen laying mound it In proceeding with this or eating a good deal of courter in necessary to hind evending the luterlines wear the inceles of the sace, can should be had not to bear to rite side in hecause on the vectoral and walleness with Argundlas & qualicalleder of on the winds of it the sphere after whom is to great other describe over the describe is so that of upon the country you will civilize the opening a chiring outside the Engastruleles it of hosterools the areal the do whichy the all for he the streeties, by making the terrison toward the rules without is after opening the vac transidue a director

the finger, which is better, along with the bistoury, having its edge looking toward the Pulis, when you come to the stricture, the incession is to be made toward the pulis, deviding the stricture, so as to cut behind the specimatic chord -

So as to cut behind the specimatic chord ~ Dr. Mronive, advises to cut from the niceh of the sac towards the navel, so that by beeping that direction, you might otelate the stricture, toward the angle formed by the Epigastic attery Ispermatic chord, I thereby avoid cutting both ~

Mr. Hay supposes, that the fernoral legament, forms the chiefolstruction to the reduction of the protunded parts. Sevould advise you to read both Hey & Booper - Sometimes the funger cannot be tutoduced, on account of the smallness of the aperture when this happens, entroduce a director, under the stricture, I then with a bistory, lay it open, sufficiently to reduce the protuded parts - If the probuded parts be found in a gangrenous state, that part must be removed, taking care to cut there a sound part, so that the dead proster may be completely seperated, the sound part sticked to the side of the wound, so that the witestine may protude about an ench, the protuded parts well en teme, as the wound heals, withdraw themselves within the abdomen, Lasthey are drawn in the edges well come neaver en contact, till at last, they will servete, I form a perfect canal, completely within

be furginal in hetter plang out to be lesting have get edge Training track of the Parties, who you course he specker the incerem winter and thought the fee despeterally the stages to ast out oring the openingles where it I mount advices on you he med of the sa * the No best to return Newto the abdomen - There are a few mortified spots in a We Hay supprove that the found beginned from The observation to he reduction of the helicities have the operation should not be performed, when mortification has commenced. this may be known by the pain being lespecied, tension of the turnour subsiding a cracking noise may be heard - abdomen tense ten the pulse we are, languai Somall - hecough - sechage 210 the treatment of the omentum. in a garagion on state, had part mustbe remained, take s can to cent their a sound parker that the day polen may be completely represent the sound pai declare to the sig + which is called an ascucous with the protected heart well in the as the o unkideau their relieu wither the above in they are dependent of the color well come weather contest, the at law they explained by four or his feel on all conquisitely out.

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the abdomer in the patient well discharge his faces withe natural way - Sometimes the omentum is found in a state of sphacelation - A should never be returned so within the abdomen, or else the dead portion well cause pertound inflammation - The folds must be spreadout, to extercate the entestines, the mortefied parts may be cut off with a pair of seisons ~ If an artery be wounded or divided, I must be taken up, leaving the thread of sufficentlength to reach out of the abdomen ~ Mr. Hey has proposed taking off this portion with a legature trying Noo tight as only to the omentum at first I then daily tegliten extell it at last, is completely separated. I when the gangrenous parties protected this the abdom enal reng this method is a very good one Hydrocele This

is a term applied to a fereternatural collection of water in the Serotum — Of this disease there are three species — as follows Ist - An effection of water in the cellular substance of the serotum. Ind - When the water is contained between the Tierrica Vaquialis and Sestis — and Sestis — attached to Sylven it is contained in a cyst or cysts of the Spermatic chord, or body of the Festis — The flist which is an an assarcous termous, is a symptom of einversal dropsy, Lis easily dis

+ ofhe turnour is equally divided by the raphe - sometimes the cellular substance of the perises affected -+ + generally affects only one side affect. +3 The spamaticehord is fellat thering in hydroceleThe And - Rend, or that of the Teened Vaquialis, is owing either to an increased action of the exhalent vefsels - or some say, a decreased action of the absorbents - the sevelling in this species, begins at the bottom of the sevolum, softat first but gradually becomes more tense, I cannot be reduced by prefoure - The sometimes it collects suddenly from the reptime of a hymphatic vefsel - the termour is small at feist; in which case, the testes can be readily felt, but when the termore is large it is not preceiveable - the fluctuation is very discernable, of the lemon is diaphanous -

The disease most lekely to be compounded with it is herria as in the former the tumour begins at the bottom of the sovotum, tectends upward - but in the latter it begins above, tectends downward - Hydrocele is always permanent whereas herma disappears, when the patient lies down -

Schume

about the second north months & months the find combilerat being to 3 forms con and + It is distinguished from eysts on the chord from its being felt lower down I In the stabilion because of two a cops of they compress see by conjety y throw I day by by a boy ata till the part + to distinguest I from herma - a puncture on the side will evacuate the water this well ful the matter out of question of to Hester can be readely fell butwhen the termine is large I as

Scheiners of the Sestiele, has sometimes been confounded with it.

We can distinguish between them, by the former having a hard, swelled of spermatic chord, I the testiele is flattened the aview, them in Mydrocelet - His reacely profible to confound dwith Pelevia humbralis - This hind of Mydrocele is however very complicated - so as to require much attention to distinguish tetween it of the diseases -

or more cysts of the spermatic chord - Then theresticle can be foll at the bottom of the servitum - The turnous is - a finetuation is felt of swells up toward the abdominal ring - I'm one case The-lieve the turnous extended thro the ring itself. In such eases there is much difficulty - and if we pref the turnous so that the water is forced tito the abdomen, the listant we take away the prefsure, it will return again -

begin with the FrealMent — Mo inconvenience results to the patient from hydrocele, except on account of the weight of the turnow — tho'in hot weather, the shew at teries excorates — I if the patient walk about, causes pain in, back, from excorates — tif the patient walk about, causes pain in, back, from its weight — this is relieved by the use of a suspensory bandage, who sits so easy, tis worn with so tettle inconvenience, that some patients refuse to submit to an operation —

The Mr Species - or anas areons hydrocele, is gen

Solvenies of the Posterite from more other in him conformation to there as distinguish between them to the their laws and and will diemate colored, the lastel is fathered hierarcallanie Hudroccloting This seavesty to public to con forend of with Please Aleman males and Heard of Mayles orde as however over one The york Micros willow water is contain or enous casto The shounds choud - The the wheeless follother botton of the sevotien - The Menow a + or of a cyst on the specmatic chord & the efession of water into the cellular substance trees woursed defeath in took your peop the luner or that he water inferred wite the Woodness the enclanding take into the Frederical in Montementers revillability hadened you wherethe dight on a co insale theelth ofthe leaven . Those when when the store at times excercted to the hadren beauth about course have to an early - The is well event by the sine of a so of enough transe hte so ever for mon on the or telle en chime wine that so hotento referse to section to the Ober Oderation The plan There con to acido acous Redecale, was

generally cured by means of medical aid, I not by any operation. il however happens, at times, that an operation for the discharge offluid, is necessary for the cure - This Twould advise to be done by making small princlines with the point of a lancet their the shew, so that the water away one out - This is fue feable to me. hing an opening with caustic, or the introduction of a seton - or the making a deep wicesion, we may produce mortification - The punctures are to be covered with dry lend - they should be made in four or few places - about an inch apart a hydrocele of the of the J. Vagenalist a case came under my care, of a gentlimen, while setting still, fell something map in his serotein - shortly after a technour appeared, who soon deffersed itself generally all over the Scrotum - The skew became black, whe very muchalarmed the patient, as he supposed mortification was coming on ... Three Trypicians were called in, who not knowing the nature of the case, were doubtful that his apprehensions were too evel founded. Att. Hearta, supposed the J. Vagerialis was repleced - I that the colour was owing to the escape of the blood - This opinion was unneduately orgreed to, the patient was informed, that in teme the blood world be absorbed, the I. Vaqualis heal - but that he would be subject to a return of the complaint - all of whe tuined out, as istead been predicted ~ Hydrocele ofthe Tunica vagenalis_ 5. Else mentions a case of hy diocele of the I. valginalis who was

+ & Dr Shippen cured one case by diastic punges -

+ In one case I know a hydrocele broughton by a stricture of the working twas a collection of water of with I an enlargement of the testicle - bleeding, purging, mercung, low diet in a person who would not submit to the operation - the carmela introduced into the incision - the carmela is necessary to keep the vagual coat to evolution in contact if no carmela is alland - a chiector or probe well answer the purpose - some one of these should always be used, or the wine until flow with the cellular membrane of forman anavarcous turnour -

+ this is done in two ways - some advise it to be made, beginning at the top I culting to the bottom as electron the Livaginalis - after laying this bare a hole is to be made succeeding this is large enough to admit the finger - I then enlarge it by cutting - we shall be enabled in this way to examine the destiele I flany small cysts be presformed - they may be obtained, it is then the custom to stuff in laid. So inclumes the I. vaginalis is thickened tindurated in such cases it is advised to cut Noff - but I more met with a case in which this was necessary - This operation commonly creates great tensor in the praticulated well as great hain - the expressive of the Testiell is aft to occasion pain in the bracks to otomach - The sld suggeous cutaway a portion of the I. vaginalis -

whenvecent 200 cured by punging - I have cured it by causing cold water to be sported on it, out of the sport of a teatittle 3 or 4 times a day - This method will often succeed in children - I sometimes it is absorbed without any aid ! Men all trese fail it is necessary to have recourse to an operation _ Relief may commonly be had by evacuating the water - This is done by means of a common lancet, whe Threfer + or an instrument called a Trocar - wh consists of a selver terbe, in wh is a stillett projecting about 14 of an euch beyond the canula - who post is of a triangular form, I sharp for cutting - The Trochar is to be pushed the the scrotum, ento the cavety of the J. Vagenalis - when it is introduce ced, the stillettes to be withdrawn, to suffer the water to pass off-After that is done, the wound is diessed, by applying a piece of adhesive plaiste to And the part supported by a suspensory bandage - This is only patteative - dis not sufficient to perduce a radical cure - but to effect this something more must There are several modes of effecting a radical cure of which I shall now only mention four - The object of them all is to effect an union, or adhesion between the sides of the I bag-

which I shall now only mention four . The object of them all is to effect an union, or adhesion between the sides of the I. Daginalist ... The most ancient of these is to make a long incioion this the serotum, so as to examine the state of the Pestis to
when it is ascertained to be free from sekinus ... link is placed in
the cavity of the I. Vaginalis, to excite an inflammation of the
parts, so that the two surfaces may adhere together ... The links

+ partly by the contraction I partly by adhesions -

+ Nes putonymade into a paste & hept there by adhesive plaister-extending from the top to the bottom of the tumour I suffered to remain tell it gets thus the skin & tumica vaginalish but this its eldom does Mr. pott says, I that it is always necessary to finish the division with the scalpll - but \$ & two are also unable to examine the state of the Testicle -

+ a scarce of silk is put into a needle fitted in a canula, an opening is then to be made with a Trochan, I withdrawn, I the canula treedle is to be introduced into the canula of the trockan, passed to the bottom of the sact the needle pushed this; the canula is then to be withdrawn I this silk left in the part then apply as a dress or a broad truit pout time in a short time inflammation, suppuration teach exercise of the part will take place -

+ I we are debaned from examining the testis -

to be left in, until suppuration takes place freely— then it is to be extracted, when the surfaces of the cavity adhere, dobliterate it—
This most frequently succeeds, but it causes great frain, deriflamma
tion— dit not un frequently happens, that also eefses form, after
the patient is thought to be well— Thave seen absocpses form
in the scrotum, in consequence of some portion of thread being
left behind, six weeks after the wound had healed up—

caustict this is not only attended with great pain, devillamma twois but produces a large suppurating sore, to the no small districts of the patient to Mr. Ellis has proposed to putit only of the surje of a shelling; whehe thinks would be sufficient to excite wifl ammation over the cavity - but this often furduces recolent wifl ammation of the whole serotum, I sometimes mortification - This method however is seldom employed at present

The Brd - Method is to pass a seton this the serotum II. vaginalis Testistis This method is recommended by Mr. Post-but is exceptionable - because the adhesions will sometimes take place only at the function of the seton with the I. Vaginalis. I then the disease may again occur - I likewise when there are eysts on the body of the Sestiele, this treatment will not do - I these cannot be evered without laying open the I. Vaginalis. I there were much be effected by supposition m

and envisorance to heart our that to be colded en the scoretain in coursession of some protesses of there is being both behand in works when the wound land head at us caustic - then is not on to attended until and have bei fren but herderen law sopie attendant to the of this sery of a seather of with a health around to the sea fredering ofte in Hammotion over this country - but this ofter produces exilected by motion of the whole sonotum born steere - Their method boorers is solden building as east in the lody of the reduce this treatment will will all + holding the ovifice open with one or two hooks - a fucce of lint was putover the incision or orrifice, to prevent the dough from being forced out + heeps the I vaquialis distended from the testis - in flammation is commonly excited the day after the operation &

Mr. Earle has revered the method of throwing sternulating enjections ento the I. Vaginalis - He uses were, deluted /s of water -This I have always used - some advise a solution of vetriclan alburn - I have no doubt but it would answer very well - others have advised a solution of corrosere sublimate - but if this be used, it should be employed very weak in lefter the water has been drawn off, a solution of evene may be thrown in the wayenal sac _ this well sometimes cause a great deal of pain acrofs the lumbar region - I has produced syriespe - It should soon be letous, pechaps after there or four sommetes - inflammation well come on in three or four days, but never news very high, I subsides soon wethout any tweeble - It ven very high v. S. may be proper - frequently on the cessation of the inflammation, the water again retuins - In all the cases of this trend, I have cone by prowing cold water on the part, to about the quantity of halfa When the feist operation fails, it is not so severe, but that the patient well bear the opevation a second time - When one or two injections well not do, Mis flunter proposes to make an incision about an inch. long, on the auteror fupper part of the serotum, so that the finger may be entroduced, to ascertain of there be any hydratids of dough, to cause an equal supportion in the whole surface of the cavity to after four or five days, suppuration well have taken place

40 P.E.

All Gold bus revenue the method of thrown sternatotics in This Theory away weed - some advise a societion of ortered ... as have adersal a solution of corressur sublimate but This to bear diasin of a solution of rene and be this on so the very enalgar - The will sometime come a great dear of pour and the later to yours I was produced my works. It should now be below, the hape of the three to you december " in the decimation and come on an hour or four some but is our runs very light, boulisedon was interest our houselfe - The row west feet to I want water again or tains - Toward the cases of this heard, have comby proming or it waster to the front half of the guardey of had When the year operation factored a motor some a book that the father it will bear the ofer do, the preside perfers to make the lexister about an end long on the desillered was hard of the servitary is how the for a sucy be Enterded in to asserted of these by they regulated within Ito fell the vegens to over with flow a small lister of days to come an equal desplanation in the extension of the develop " after four to fave days, our fination und have lake

place; at which time the dough will have become seft, so as to resemble, only thicker pus, in consequence of mixing with the fluids theorem ento the cavity - The contraction of the scrotum which takes place, well force out the dough gradually - Las Nis removed or evacuated, the sides are bioughteuto contact regularly - adhesion takes place, I the crue is completed -I have performed this operation . I believe this to be the best method of cening the complaint - I now shew you the operation of enjecting the wine -Motuments are a Trochar, which consists of a selver care la about 3 wiches long, with a small handle to the end of it-In this tube is a Stillte, projecting about 1/8 of an ench beyond its end - a coch with a bladder, or gum Elastie bag attached to the end of el, for containing the enjection - The patient is seated on the edge of a chair, I directed to grasp the bottom of it with his hands, because if his hands are at liberty, they will be apt to distend the Surgeon ~ When fixed in this manner, so that the serotum projects over the chair, the operator takes hold of it, I causes a tension of the turnour where he would wish to make the functure - of then pushes the Trochar - as soon as the existenment has penetrated the cavity, the stelette is to be withdrawn, & the canula espushed faither ento the cavity, to prevent the I. vagenalis from slipping of the tute, which would prevent the water from passing out - When the water is drawn off, an enjection

I cute to prevent this -

+ Ho ascertain where about it is situated -

+ that is a kind of sichistonely

of Port Wine is the own in, detained a short time, of then suffered to run out the wound is closed with a otherwise placete. — The scrotum is suspended, the patient putto bed — Care must be taken to heep the canula this the J. Vaginalis when you inject or else the whole of the contents will be thrown into the cellular substance, without effecting its way into the proper place — whe will fundance a sloughing of all the parts into which it is diffused — to subsequent operation well be necessary —

Care should likewise be taken to examene well, where you prevettive the scrotum, to avoid wounding the Testrele, who too often happens - a gentleman troubled with Hydrocele called a Jurgeon to his ded, who performed the usual operation with the Trochar - but to his greatastonishment, no water flowed out upon his withdrawing the Stelette ... another Surgeon, was called, who behewise performed the usual Operation near the same place. but with the same success - a third one was called , but met with the same disappointment - They now agreed it was a very difficult case to understand - M. Hunter's aid was then requered, who whow examining the case, I recottecting the peculiar sensation which the Testis gives when squeezed, this he could not feel its setuation - yet by the sensation produced by the squeeze, he found the Testis attached to the auterior part of the servicen, just where they had made the functures in The Frochar had been pushed ento the body of the testis . He then precised the serotum at

of respective in trivery or delegand and with a straight of the surface of the second in the patricular of the surface of the patricular of the surface of the patricular of the surface o

have should telegrain be taken to exour well, when you presentence the accordan to invend excursion this Scatarily and to when rappen - It Gentlina traibled unt Rydioceli called a Tunger to his till who programed the amost operation and the Low chas - but trees to a statous himents us water flowed out upon is wether ainly the stille - and this deaper was excluded wherever her foris on the evound the extrem wanter a same place be benetil the same surely - A though one care called but mill well the same desappoint paint . They now a greek of was a very deflue to traveled and he will be the this out was their que est who when commence the love I greatly the frem line master what the Testis few when squeezed, the ho except in les disidents well the sourcetor parties of the squeeze he lowed the Section allectual to the terespecia fact of the secreture. probables they had monde the handown in The you char had been pushed entitle body of the testers . To the precise the services at the lower I back part of the tumon, where the Testes usually lies - I the water flowed out as it usually does in common cases ...

Rufiture of the Sendo Achilles -

This sometimes respectived in consequence of a violent-exection, or spann of the muscles; of which Nis a continuation in pumping & alighting on the LoesMen the Lendon has been respectived, the patient hears a sound, like that of the smach of a whip at the moment of occurance - the patient supposes some per sou has struck him at this place - There is a such den incapacity of standing or walking, the he may walk sideways - hence he always falls down tean of etap again - no pain - there is a depreprior between the ends of the Lendon, which is mereased when the foot is flexed, & diminished when extended - the patient can bend of flex the foot, as none of the flexors are interested.

The indications are to bring the ends of the divided part together, I to keep them so untill they have firmly united - the fust object is fulfilled by extending the fook the second is more difficult DE Monoe used a laced stocking Isliper to in his cas but this elves not prevent latteral motion - an afordant should push down the gastrochnemic while a bandage is hafred from the knee within 3 or 4 inches of the rupture -Tapply a case then cowed out of wood, made to fit the anterior part of the legt fook when the fook is extended - pass another bandage from the Joes tell you come to the rupture, the hollows on each sicle of the Tendon being filled with lub hals it lightly over it up the leg- the first bandage should not be halsed so tight astocircles swelling when Nisdevided by a wound, attention should be haid that the shin does not get between the devided ends - The ancients main tained theendowncontact by means of sulare - but this is nevernecefory. The leg should be flexed on the thigh to relate the muscles - after the union you will observe a know at the place of rupture, but this well soon disappear -Hwill unite in 3 or 4 weeks - but the patient should not used much for 4 or 5 months -

205 at his lower I back part of the termine, where the Tester versely leis - the water flowered out as I resually does in commo cases deletens the sando dehells

A Rupture of some of the febres of Gastrochinemic sometimes takes place, just where it foins the Sendon-the patient is often sensible of a crack at the time of rupture - appears as the some person had made a stroke there. I wasted just like a rupture of the Tendon - should keep the diefsings on 5 or 5 weeks, or until every inflammatory symptom has subsided - an Echypnosis sometimes takes place from the vefsels which are ruptured, but it soon subsides - from improper treatment the patient has been lame for life from this accident therefore demands great attention.

Disease of the Hepgoent or Morbus cocamum-This should be carefully investigated into, as Amay occasion great unca sinels & lamene fo to the patient - Hagenerally comes on before the age of focuter-I first commences with a little lameness & pain - or an awhard gate; the paticut throwing the bodyou the sound side. The pain sometimes appears on the outside of the knee, which is apt to deceive you, with respect to the seal of the disease - Amostly comes on in paronyours - patient rests bally atmight co sometimes accompanied with emaciation or falling away of the patient but this is not a necessary concountant, but on the contrary they remain in perfect health; on examination the affected limb is longer than the other; this is occasioned five icepally by the patient, bearing the most of his weighten the overal side, which Jurodences an inclination of the pelies; which may be easely discovered by laying a stick acrofothe spin of the Glim - efel behorezontal the pelirs is ento natural situation - The diseased lembafter sometime becomes smaller than the sound one , toccasioning very severe painable hnee atternes as well as at the part affected, in which without attention I say we may be deceived, sinduced to payathention to the affection (supposed) of the knee instead of the seal of the disease, the hip joint; but the enormay be easily detected, for on examination we will find it sound, I not discoloured or swelled, I all its flexoris textensions an

At the foliation of some of the jobns of the States and constants takes

flow popular of your the studer "the faturation of an according forward.

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The alter time of a potential of the student of the student of the states of the

Disease ofthe Heppeint or me the tree coramin-

rate for Mil know which is aft to decen you air man distribute the war of the . . . laine - I mistly to us on in parayour - pakent nests hadly about his me passacrony are going having the house at times no well as at the part effect the warmen without a the said hear we wante decement on duried to anotherten to the affection for his of the house in the select of the sail of his

heting in the great, which we my without up a believe the sofee was affected, but we wanter comment of on wine to place up stick on the infriend the hitterte love their people steape Heaven flatter stort for pour or the part consultantable - This disease is or assured by house con the less, you for a remains fall ade liveries of the spirit of sometimes attended in the have seen one care when it was districted downwards wite the former lake Hace which bornders the head of the from More booked, water at this time is a thudest with great hair, if is atte former white my more him I have some chieves it is not have not pectary but me shirting atter led with ourself another schofner our existente Muit have have thin bour hinds or own Sofiel in my hands, as pringer of called I com 208

but they should be dis continued, if they appear to debilitate - a evain bath of salt water should be used twice a week. I once had a case who was eurced by purges, the patient relapsed, I was again finally cured by the same remedy when suppuration has taken place, the patient should use a nounishing eliet. It which it never adviseable to make an incision, but suffer the abscept to break of its own accord.

The disease consits of an inflammation of the bone, which is extended to the earlitages, which being removed by suppuration, the bone either dies or becomes carious. Sometimes the progress of the caries is stopped, absorption takes place, I an anchylosis formed, to the great relief of the hattent

but they should be the continued of the appear to ditelebate - a usun path I pallerate should be westland oursely I was parte case leter warren de hispanger, this jatic brielapoiet, decroco you finally cause by the same remade when propountion has take place the patient dispersion was which is thunkabure who water to wake

MARTINE THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA The same of the sa The second of th WAR SA THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T And the second of the second o

Pouparts ligament in the decetion of a steaught line from the termounts the umbilieus - But in making this incision we should use
very greatericumspection - trustent precipitately upwards for fear of
wounding the Epigasticantery - my practice is to cut this direction
which I think is the best - culting down with care to the fascia layer often
layer - I then with great attention divide fibre by fibre until the
strictured part was exposed - t with the same caution divide it - In
this way we may perform the operation with safety - for if the artery should
be accidentally wounded - being on the auterior part of the sae, we may
succeed in taking itup - or suppose the obtained or actory be wounded
we may succeed in the same way - But in the cautious way I have
mentioned - there is indanger of dividing cities - for by cutting a
fibre aboutine we can always avoid either - they thinks the
stricture is occasioned by the fascing iven off from the tenden of the internal
Sligue muscle-

Then the OMeritum is the protended part, I'mortified, There is no doubt but it should be cut off when it is decided certainly to be the case, Imaybe known by the appearances I formally mentioned, allastenes should be secured by ligature, I kept mear the ceternal wound - Mr. Post observes there is no danger wileaving the refretsbut this I know to be wrong - fordangerous homowhages have occured_ In disecting the dead paraway care should be taken, not to enjure the intestine - I has been advised to passa ligature round the omention - at the neck of the sac - I thus remove the whole by stopping the ciculation in the part but the symptoms airing from this practice are desperate _ Mr. Poolonce performed this operation of tying a ligature round the our enturn - sacte - but the result Was such as to prevent subsequent practice of this kind - sometimes after the operation a ligature may be ted round the nech of the sac, not so tight as to stop the circulation - but only to make the sides adhere, t thus by closing the entraise into the pach preventa return of the

+ 2 or 3 stickes_

after freezorming the operation of contents reduced by taxis or otherwise the wound is immediately to be united theplow by and - having flashed the fratient heptathres bein a horizontal position - I make hours a forcal discharge generally takes place this how ever is not always the case - we should give a dose of caster oil - to of great pain - unitation to exist, we should administe of wind of the sorries - swelling to does not exist subside - to flain tension of the belly come on with fever - we must ustuse v. I. punging - blisters to the abdomen low diet - demuleent drukte - sometimes after the operation, it is very difficult to procure a stool - Thave known 3 ii of salts given, without producing this effect after the evound has healed apply a trust.

Umbilical Flernia_ This is when the intestine is protuded at the unbelieus, where the vefsels of the chord of the foctus, passed out of the abdonice - we meet with umbelical having under three differ entercurstances - 1st In children abouth - 2 m when it vecus some days-weeks-weeks or months after bith mostly about the third or fourth month - 32 Hastly, when Accessina dultage - When we are called to the M species, nothing more is necessary - than to return the contents of the trimour tie the inbilical chord as usual apply a compress I bandage over the part so as to retain the parts in their natural setuation for 10 or 15, days, at which the time the sac will have adhered & the aperture into I perfectly closed~ In the In herrd Defraultadvises the contents love returned, I then Jeafs a ligature round the shirt hernal sac at the nech moderately tight - but sufficiently og to occasion a little pain - In 2 or 3 days passanother a little lighter - in 2 or 3 more pass the theid solight as completely to stop the circulation in this way the part well soon slough ddiopotsleaving the parts similaren state to a simple silce - eve are there to apfuorimate the parts of conferie them os, with adhesive plaiste, compresses, I bandages to the part well soon cicating of no farthe incommence well ever be experienced - great care however is to be taken in not including any of the contents of the abdomen in the legation we are anabled to ascertain

down exacts of his testioned place bear of his a livery or to be prosperious soremely swellers to incomercules back or back - I Willelson Thenes Ingillande who we tote con the speak is necessary that to him the reasterday the parts of their water of Between for 10015 Ling abruhach that him this consult hose withing of the continue entod be with a to the parties in fine their ac within about and he with the constraint Handage to the hast and some eventuaged as table morning this by feeling attentively, before the ligature is passed — Intreating unbilied herma by ligature in this way, a question of eniportance arises — should we be lamited by the age of the patient — celsus performed Nona boy 1 pycars of age — But Depart is of opinion, that it will rarely succeed permanently after the age of months — I has succeeded at 15 smouths — tever at 1 pycars— But these cases are very rare— the parts at this age are so weakened by the operation, that a protuction is very apt to follow— even after cicalization has taken place — I therefore think it most purdent with a performit often this age. I that is 9 months— for experience has proven that succeeps in an erweise ratio to the age of the infant, I that the younge. The child the bette —

In adults it is advised to apply a bandage tight round theat domen, to prevent the protusion or descent of the intestines - althor this may prevent the descent for the time, it is still undoubtedly very injurious, for by prefring the parts Neularges the opening - It has been advised by some to apply a compress, I by others adhesive plaister; but these are all useless applications; the best then that can be done, is to apply the truls, recommended by Mr. Maurison it is made of two steels pungs of a semicircular form, with their ends connected to a very from the sides of which, pass two smalle springs, running from the circumferance of the ring to the centre, to the end of which is fixed a compress, to presson the unbilieus - The long springs are made to piels on the body, behind I before, only laying - The same proetice is requirete in stranguloose on the sides lated replace of this, as in other parts; anoperation becomes some. times necessary - we should then preferculting above the sac first, trust immediately over it, as in other herrias. The advantages of making Nabove, are St. we run no risk of wounding the contents, which is not the case if we make it on the sae, for sometimes by the prefer me, the sac is made extremely their ~ I we that we are enabled to dis-

association of in the leave but he was a the delical a below her formed all once long 1 per ano down - But I pout a of promought what all will read a rend from each to the the con of principles I has bearisted at 1 for the is dold at 4 1 com. But their care a very histories is now able tollow - everate distincts hardeness this age. that is a months of a separation have that somethis don't explore with factoring pole and the atology - alke the contract of the first the contract of the state of th Edward Calife to the wife of the weather to the good people control to feel for the will teleties . The lang Main to the agree of the advanta when the the the with interior for one of the colon within the state of the sale and th

The varietes of Herria - Herria is a disease of fre quent occurence - In some Countries they attack its Inhabitants en Surportion of to 15 - authors have encurrented many vanetes of them - as those in the vagina - Lofthe periton cum descending between the rectum diagina - In females the bladder's sometimes found in this suation with its fundus turned down - another herid are those at the Tochiatic notch - at the afecture with Dia Johnam throw which the ocsophagus & blood vefsels pass - and at the Labra pudenda in females - Len'the male in the derection which the Testiele descends into the scrotuin from the abdomen in the foctus The sach is sometimes found in the Mesentery mesocolon someterries in the small of the back in the form of a turnour, I is commercy occasioned by the farturion of the kidney - a soe may be formed, by the wounding come hack far intestine around another; or by the histrusion of the enne eval of the intestine, thus a rent made in the external. there appearing whe are appendice or process from the siste - The contents of the sae varies there is sometimes more than one sae, contained in a large one - It mentions a case, where there were as many as 4 of thesessacks. Their thickness varies considerably; in old herinas, or where their contents

de front arisa than on from the source which points of for ditte : 36 is this waster willy British a still a more bofe without to enterite the along the frequencial to the well dis direction . I have the reglection The circulation in the particular interior to consider their bands from the properties of the ope The description of the till the there is intelinear of for In same Court of Beyollach to Subalistint aithers franchiminaled want warm a marker of as those in the resignation and of the peritories I so the notion by paying in the females the Prailes this supply with its painting travel down - and on these of the Hosharts notthe with the affection in the who are the or of house of blood in a contail the fatro pestenda in ferrales o beather had the Atternation the Smileting

contents are large in quantity, then sides are very their. The sac is some times on the outside of the Epigostive artery in Inquirial herria, this commonly it is on the inside - In a herina, when the bladde is the four houterded occasions or forms as sac, because it is below the heritorium. This is also some times the case when the case in umbilical herina a His also some times the case when the excum is protected a sometimes the seat of the stricture may be known by the sac, laying loose from the sur-rounding parts. The Firench surgeons doubt whether this ever does take place - while on the other hand the English afsect, that it does - for my own part, I am of opinion that it sometimes does, for I have myself seen more than one case where this happened -

Tohurrous Jonsels. These should be removed, t Nisbesto out them off with a pair of cured scipors, when the base is small, but when large it is painful sattended with some difficulty- we being necessiated to make several incisions before the operation is cont feleted - for at the strent the blood flows out, coaquilates thickes the Tousils - It is difficult to keep the mouth ofen, I a cough may enoue, which is apt to be excited, I is very tweeblesome to the operator, the the homorrhage is never sogreatas to be alanning - The Tonsils are sometimes removed by a legature tied round them, so as to stop the circulation of blood in them, when this is done, the torril com--monly dies I deops of in 4 or 5 days, this sometimes not until the 10th, a canala must be evor over the wire all the line, so as to prefs the wire tightagainst the Tousil, which is always inconvenient to the paletul -To remedy this inconvenience in some measure - I have made it a practice to cutil offatthe bass after the 2 miday, by this means the time of wearing the canulais shortened of prevents relevation in the notice which sometimes This sometimes necessary to open abscesses which form in the Tousels, or scarify them, this may commonly be done with a scalfell, corapped near to its point with some substance to prevent its revending the

twasser other orthings of the But ording atim in brasilistical homes would bid to the inide a Tura latin when the hands is the hail the the doct recovered to follow as some bear we the bollow the he was her levies the case without the covery proportioned is convetimen the reader rounding hants. The Electrologingsons disploywheether This eye also Horney been had your of chiden that prometernes feel for White teets Top Kells There handlessen his red to net through the with a have Completing when white Plant Please the water and in the Sales The case The expresentable would be excelled, I is vising time beloves to the of the total terness newspred to a hogather less rounds total is a to to good lightlagount the Fourther had water affine surface to to he paleinter the surrounding parts - but it is better to have a lancet concealed in a canula, so constituted that the lancet may be set to any depth, tas soon as moved out, will be diawn back again, by a small spring in the canula - the advantage of this, is, that the canula hold down the Jorque, when cutting or scarrifying the Jorsils --

he Home - balenlous concretions have been found in almost every part of the body - I have seen one of the size of a pea, taken from the root of the tongue. They are sometimes found en the lungs, stomach, intestines, liver gall bladder to but they are most commonly met with in the Ulinary organs; the matter forming calculi is more redundant, in some hersons, than in others - an ex transcous body retained in the bladder, well sewe as a sucleus, on which the calculous matter will be deposited - a clot of blood effused in the felico of the hidney or into the bladder, will serve as a nucleus, as will also hymph - a stone formed in these parts to awn ento, a p -peace to be composed of a number of different layers of different colours of consistence. These stones sometimes begins to be formed in the velvis of the hidney - I descende along the weters into the bladder - they are sometimes found withe prostrate glands within - I believe the formation of the calcule, commonly commences in the fection of the kidney - I while yet small, descends along the meters into the bladder - the they may be sometimes enterely formed in the bladder itself - When a calculus is descending from the hedney, the patient has a heavy dull pain - this prairies sharp when the body is bent - The wine is generally of a coffee colorer - sometimes blood is discharged with the serie - the wintation occasioned in the wethra, sometimes occasions vomiting, costiveness tnot unfrequently a sufferespean of wine - when not so large the wine is small in quantity, when still smaller, Nevell pass easily this but when

olide and but his witer to the tolling the first of the Window the gradular - It to and I springer of their that the relief of blood in the Janoue, where is tringer Of the half proces It is but the sof filters on a shapping parter the solven one as filter or La fea taken from to state the trusten thought song lunes free go dethelange Wheel and the feeling and Mydden to you thing dissilvation to the lines, deflicted his Ulivary organs, the health fraise intentition in some the thank in some hours than in when in our or determina bodand get get is the Hollida softe gas new law on exceeds also lighty of place frequety in these for to decion water peace to be composed for your on it deficent layers fill fire colours to long their of there or from which the first to be form and for good on the hide the destination of the contraction in the Maddleine they are so when he had a the forward to have dieter zu Melide He fin seter e sell ernem Erdie ad to colecte beech war of what sur this store had be will the traditional that in the Worth that I do the weaping to a store the prosent histories the father thrown how had have the popular before price the thing to be my throwing a superior day of a defen a strong thrown there How Enterthy drash the bline & Albertake who have of protein sometimes ou and wondering option for the suit and Tuesty a suffered in a comment of the large the surprise in generally with still someth. I all to be continued

when large, Nexcites Nobic pains, high fever, vontingde after being forced from the pelvis of the hedney into the weter, the facts by which Nis surrounded delates, I suffers it to descend a little feuther, I thus by degrees is carried on into the bladder sometimes in this way very large one profs - The frain in the weter is to be relieved by the warm bathe topenin - Ha suppression of went takes place after a frain in the weeters, I the symptoms mentioned, we may conclude Naises from a stone in the bladder, I should give demuleers dreikon after the bladder is much distended, the patients houts stand with his body bent forward, then attempt to make water in a feelt stream - In this way when calculi are not very large, they, are sometimes discharged - Hit is not discharged in this way a pain teleting is fell in the part, the difficult discharge of a pale tembed wine takes place - Nis generally faciled & deposits a sed-- uncut on the side of the vefoel, into which it is received if suffered to remain any time - There is a frain fell along the welling, also teresmus de - sometimes a small quantity is voided a want of sleep, indegestion Life of relieved, death is the consequence -These symptoms may aise from other causes besides a stone; as from eriflammation, abocefs, a swelling in the nech of the bladder, I from hamorhoidal swellings - a stone in the blackles is some times attended with no one of these symptoms, or any other encouverieence whatever, I that in some cases not incisted when these symptoms, after the symptoms of a calculi descending along the wickers we may conclude a stone to be in the bladder - a fulling of the prefuce so as considerably to clougate it, is a symptom in boys, the voiding ofsmall calculi, a hot burning pain in the part, where the stone is todged - But the most certain way of judging, is

a how have referred to which is presented when sever the made and the leghter brong Sovent how the present the hadrenest hours to the E Disnonvalue detales alor desse for able des reistabilità fenther d'office dentimed obligate or could the Mality polaritation and brandes will danser whole The tell in the willest who he welcomed he die we have bothe before The solf when of our states place of or point a the livelies of the seport land, with the only en may one Theater their is from a Hone with the Hadeley & should one chambers dischie - After the Worlde is newet distanded the pales, dolow Handingthe his books that formand Their attendate make wroteren a just stream - con this way when calcule as at at very large, they an something and branded the finder was strong of in this proof have betelying is fell in the front of the dashrould discharge for ale twelst une taker blue - was cenically beted of deterit a red concert on the soll of the well of its which I amereined at suffered to remove now live - Therein from tella long the unoffere, also theadstrain low there of mine a small temple bet, showed bel sa grant of abieful inteleta aprilie fire him de soud liplace the in the course que en The selving the said and and good other ourses took of a police; we from er tainmation elocis, a swellend in the needs of the West ole, I how pangerhardal suffleyes - he son with the blookly is some line affected with in our of the los systeplans to any other wincen Eye photogen - That in profit states when interestable when their sugarful. ton a softer the reproposationing tal pull wheat the water of the another warmay and be stated to the wife the thought in the of the second of which some considered by features both is a but their in This the wichen of high or leading to be the free with the had, where the store solution - Is in the menther two way of judge in in

by feeling with the sound, or if you have not one at hand, a large wie bentin the form of one I proped wito the bladder, by the wething, I make the search - when it is not fellin one position, the posture of the patient should be changed; a fenger introduced in ano, will apistin ferioling it when it is diservered, Letholony is the only mode of affording relief, as never yet, has any medicine been found capable of dispolving Newhen in the bladder - any fluid capable of dissolvery the stone, would certainly enjure the bladder by exciting in flammation de - althormedicine is incapable of dissolving a stone in the bladder, yet, some afford relief from pain, as lime--water, wa- usi de - demeleent drinks are proper in alleases -Operation of Jounding) we should be fur wided with sounds of different forms Isizes we should always oel it, previous to entroducing it, which in writer should be made warm, or it may be anounted with a lettle ointment I should be entirduced with its concave side, next to the abdomen - sometimes when the point touches the membranous part of the wether, it stops I cannot be passed any faither we should then withdraw tentroduce hagain, with the convex part towards the abdomen, I is then to be passed untill resistance is made, then turn it, the concave side next to the abdomen, taking care to turn it on the front, as an axis, on the centre of motion, after being turned, it commonly slips easily into the bladder when This is effected, the fiverit of the Sound is to be moved in such a manner, as to touch every part of the bladder, unless the stone is felt, but if the not discovered, the position of the palientis to be changed, naising is commonly the best way, for by doing this, the stone if hereis lodged, near the nech of the bladder, will fall down to the fundus, I may then be easily felt - It may be sometimes felt, by fulling the Junger neto the rection; when the sound touches the stone, a senottion of hearmels thandness is perceived, differench against it, a sound is emitted m

but he down to proting the second which we need have so to the the Starlanderform to can't historical work this broad the their consider white it is not to the war through the factor in the heater and letter be ugtil the france fact strate fre sit is and a will aline with the contract the indications to that was any offer fresh betrachded and a sourced with the a la hundred a far all lands the when a core law or languilly range to the solvent has the first of the thed water feld allitions edicion to water tradicional Soul alor Attrice in the dela delinity elegence a fand with from from his was here worden stand storming lettering fourthead division of the the formers Hereating of alleridens and strongled the his ord of with sounds of different forms hardy an are them let extens cel els procession to en terreturinged a tenders con tenses en siene warm or whereas be an or attal and and the weet the content of a interdicional with eternion is not incident with the will be the wife the so who in the contribution there and from the the the to the father to whether y tained district to the case hat the badden is a was a special fine boar of the done is to transfer the as le transluciation of the State of a companion the feel of the first of de la comercia de la sentada de tras monerajos de la describir de la comercia de la comercia de la comercia de common by the almost a more for midering that the able to the was the algerth as a forther was any the who had been the the forther from the of the forther forther from the forther from the forther forthe the way to borne there when the lieters Sheer's adopted that our is

If the patient is robust, he should live for a week before the operation on a low diet, son the day before, a mild Jung e should be given - oteum vicini is very suitable - a common dining table, or one not broader, than a dining table, with the leaves down - if it is lower than this, it will be inconvenient of a tiguing to the apristants as they will have to lean totoop over the sides . The table thus provided, is to be covered with a blanker or two da sheet - the latter to extend over the end, to be laiden the surgeons laper a fullow is to be placed under the palicula. head, we should also have at hand, water, spunges toil also ? fellets for tying round the wrist danhles of the patient, we should also provide a growed staff, scalpel, a straight sharp fivented bestown, tied at the end of the handle to prevent its shutting, Thereby cutting the surgeons hands - a gorget which should be made with the blade seperated from the beak, for the perfect of freezing the bladder better - a one edged one will answer when the stone is small, but if large, it might be necessary to have one with two edges - before oferating Nevill be proper to put the beat of the gorget, in the grove of the staff, to see if it moves easily - a blunt pointed bistomy is sometimes necessary to enlarge the opening made by the gorget - It is also necessary to have forceps of various shapes of sizes, to exhact the stone, after the opening is made to a scrop to aid the foreeps; by this means, I was one enable to extract a large stone, which I could not otherwise have done. The manner in which I west this, was by introducing A to one side of the foreeps, which was previously fastered on the stone, in this manner the hollow part of the scoop, was applied to the stone, I in this manner acted as a third sayson lever; we should also have a syringe with a pipe adapted took, long enough to reach completely into the bladder, this is to prove in a stream of water, to evash away the fragments of the stone, if any should be broken off by the forceps in attamptely to extraction a tenaculum Higatures to take up

the a die of the west the leaves down a district hide than also provide a ground start, ever blot, asking to their four tail of week from the assertion being or or or the last of the have concern of conservation and contract of the state of the contract of the Will a take I take, at it I get in safety and he height and - The making period to be this was to determine to be me and with a contest to the formation was the service factories with a some in a some of the helder grant the termination of airest to the description of the manner to the description of the termination of the second lander, with which and house a some grown prosecution for the first free from the first from the to reach the field water that the adula. They is to former a stream of water ways in the plan to extractify a longentum the ature to take in

any vefoels that may be divided - wine should be at hand, in ease the patient should faint another instrument is advised by some to break the stone, when it is of a very large size - This instrument consists of a strong pair of forceps, forced together by a serew, at the handle - I never found this necessary - Before the operation, the fratient shouts be directed to retain his wine 4 or 5 hours, that the bladder maybe distended - a large dose of landamen should be given to tranquelize the fratient - any injection of bailey water with a portion may be given tobich in some measure destroys the sensibility of the nech of the bladderlefter placing him on the table, the growed staff is to be again introduced the stone again felt for the fellets are then to be tied around his wrists of seat a he should be directed to take hold of his feet as soon as he has done it, the fellets at the wish, are to be passed round the foot Lawhle I tied to the hand, thus confining them funty together = The day before the operation the perineum is to be shaved - an afsistant on each side should confine the patient, by fulling his knee in the axilla - I taking fein hold of the feet with their hands - The groove staffenterduced I held over the right growing an africant an encision is then to be made, commencing first below the serotum about anciel, I ending at a fever thalf way between the tuberosity of the ischein & anus, so as to expose the from of the prostrate gland - The anus is to be fulled to the right side by the left hand of the operator, I the incision made on the left side of the pereieum - because it is most convenent to the surgeon to cut on that side - after the weether is laid bare, by cutting the cellular membrane, Lacrofs the transversalis peremie mus--cle, taking care to avoid the rectum, which should be fulled down I of serve is then to be made into it, at the membranous part just at the point of the prostrate gland for this purpose some advise a common

872 murrely to The Survey be develouded in was thirted be without with you to They whop I I take I singthe winder we for advant a when it is of a very langer eye - This two turns up consider or a please frainth or upo first to log other to a sonow at the literalle. recorded from marchan - Befrie the one what the later that was be directed to retrie his waise 4 or shows that the Hadder weer his distructed a lange dose of land amine frontal be guiged to brange fine the lateral - wing injection of bailey with with a last in man or you Which is commissione declare the our whole of the Walde Wither belowering him on the lable the growing staff who was again in locar in the store we are sell for the publish are that to be seed to hosewested good which railed be eleverted to their hold of his feelings is before depleted the fetheto at the owner, are to be healed organ to that for t lainly time to the heard there conjuing their painty to de there his tooping the observer his how now with the though an also their does and will should confine the hotelill be where in he so the de little : Hatters plus to to at the feet and the till how alon . The given To find addied I little our the might execute as about a terraine The tell made, them during first below the sor day about and endinger to him the title the tellent of the exhibit were wast wine the franch of the private at claudy The armine reported to the regulariote to the life hand of the operator I the encoun wedge the telloude of the presence in because it is much convene to the sugar to end on that well - of the his weather to land to so be restered the collector in authorized decorpt the text when a time confinere yours de tome can toward the recture, whood should be truled deven Munifer him to be neade established the intentioners front judgethe but the waterland for this progress some advise a source

scalpel to be used - cutting with the back turned towards the fews--trate gland, but with a scalpet the operation is very tections - Therefore reccommend a sharp bistory, with this we are to price the weether just before, I with its back turned towards the prostate gland after prevery the weether I getting the point into the groove of the staff, the point is to be drawn forward - In this manner Seanmake the incision in half a minte, which sometimes requires half an how with the scalpel -The beats of the gorgelis now to be applied in the grove of the staff, I moved several times backwards of forwards, to discover if it fils exactly; the staff is then to be taken from the assistant, I brought towards angle with the body - the gorget is to be applied with the beak in the grove, I after examining to ascertain that no hart of the pereneum or other substance, is between the gorget Istoff ... The q orget is then to be fushed ento the bladder, in such a manner that the Justiate gland may be divided on one side, by the edge of the instrument Some will escape when Newters the bladder - some advise the staff now to be withdrawn, but it should be suffered to remain, untill the gorgetis withdrawn, which should be done in the same direction in which Neutered, or another incision will be made in the neck of the blackde - the staff is there to be taken out of the same time a frair of forceps introduced, I when entered the handles are to be opened by The surgeon fat the same time elevated, I then the blades applied to the stone, which commonly lays in the most depending part of the bladder_ when this is done, the fuger is to be profeed along the side, into the bladder to feel toliscover whether the stone be peroperlitation hold of by the foreefer Two to place it wought with the finge this is necessary, for sometimes the stone is caught lengtherays in the foreceps; I will then be necessary we may conclude there was probably more than one, tifroughthat it

1 : I In order to exam his book o April to the the Tours Nawthe freeter · A volume a specimented to des place the

The only one - by rough I donot mean, that it is armed all over with sharp spicula. The most ecitain way of ascertaining the existence of another stone, is by feeling with the fengers, or with a female sound; I have seen as many as 5 stones in one preson at a time - Touretimes the stone is broken in the attempt to extract it - In such cases it has been advised to use the scoop, but this does not arriver the purpose so well as the forceps; the latter should therefore be used in preference, I when by them, all the large frage ments are brought away, the smaller ones are to be washed out - by a stream of warm water, powed in by a syringe with a pipe introduced this their - cision ~ all the arteries cutoling the operation, are to become diately taken up - this may be commonly done with a tenaculum - but there are cases in which el cannot be done in this way - a case of this kind I formerly mentioned to you, which occured to me, in my feist attempt to perform this operation - the artery divided was the Judic - Hell for the trunk of the wefsel, which I found by its pulsation, I when found I took up, by passing a tenacular under the tounk, raising hup, passing a ligature over the part stying it - but some cases may occur, in which theartery well continue to bleed, tho it will not pulsate so as to be sensible to the Jenger; this may occur from external weakness of the vessel, we should then press on the orifice with the finger, to preventito bleeding, till the patient is restored by giving him cordials to - The French surgeons use a canula covered with buth I introduced roas to compress the artery, but the end of the canula may supto one side of the weethira, I suffer the wint to flow into the cellular substance, where it will in probability induce mortification -His best there foreto introduce the carula first then plug up the sides withling, butitis always best to secure it with a legature passed around the tunk as I directed - There is sometimes some difficulty experienced in paging the ligature over the end of the Tenaculum; a canula severe may then be used - after the operation the patient is to be ful to bed -Fagle the operation from takesplace, in the region of the pubes, the most

their species the west extension of preston a though many as to the con our hersenal alone - Sourchans 222

Sever comes on the healment should be the same as when arising from any other cause

Manner of extracting the stone in Women_ Momen are seldow twelled with this complaint, the they sometimes are, I an operation becomes necessary to releive them - This is performed by simply introducing a director into the wethra, the gorgetis then to be introduced into the bladded, sliding the beak along the growe of the decetor when an ofcung is thus formed, the stone is to be extracted as in males. It has been proposed to feel about 2 or Muches in the vagena, I then piece Nweth the point of the bistory, I draw tout so as to divide entirely the weethin; but I have known a case in which enconstancy of wine followed this operation, the chevore of after some time; some prefer detaling the nech of the bladde by a house gipoled by the Junger entered along with it whit is emproper to pass the Jengeralong with the knife, Amay be talked of butcan never be In introducing the gorgetim operating or ather the male or female, ever should not push it in, while the patient is straining. for if we do, there will be great danger of evounding the funders tintestine or some of the contents of the blackte abdomen be protunted, or whatis worse some of the were escape into the cavity of the abdomen, I thus accasion peritoreal inflammation - that the funders of the bladder is sometimes considerably forced down by strawing, is proved by a case which occured tome. Abeing necessary during the operation to leave the goog of a short time in the bladder, Iwas suffriged to see it forced out of the wound by straining -Straining could have had this effection of the way than by fushing the funders of the bladder against the point of the gorget ____ Somethet to mention an instrument advised by some of the french surgeons, for making the in-

Willes and it is late throw the St. Real will have a Themes a their ingredit the start and the will said her with a low - I wished proposable feel about 20 Trygoher in the vaginers

incision into the bladder in males - it consists of a thursanow blade, concealed in a growe director, it is so constructed, that when introduced into the bladder, by preforing on a spring it may be made to entrany depth by menty turning the handle - This instrument is used in the following manner an encision is made that the membranous hart of the use-thia, this instrument is to be then introduced with the blade concealed, we may know when it has entered the bladder, by the escape of win. It is to be then opened the awardically out, in this way the nech of the bladder will be certainly divided but if the bladder be not distended, which is aft to be the case, from the escape of union or its introduction, the oides are frequently cut to very much injuried.

Mullellelon - Itoldrion whenterating of wounds, that when the parts are sorryuned, that they could not be healed amputation becomes necessary - if this is defend till inflammation has supervened, we must then wait untill it has subsided - amputa tion likewise becomes necessary from tumours, as white swellings of the Joints te - Diseases of the joints often produce hectic fever of the paticul becomes much detelitated by night sweats, loss of appetite sed amputation becomes necessary for his restoration. The ancient surge one advised amputation when mortification had taken place, devenin its progresswestate - This practice should always be avoided; because of the temb be taken offin its progressive state, the stimp will be attacked the patient vendered onlyest to another operation - But of the sugeon waits untill the mortification has stopped, I the dead partseperated, the bone will only remain to be cut, which will aford but tittle point the patient - another cause of aufulation is large turnous, causing the absorption of the ends of the bonesal

the fill the first with the state of the Prescase of the file to of the hudewheeter forey the for In becomes asselvent the Lite colorater - The present so loved auxiliation will a prometification has take the per though over a for good person to the operation of well always be in wall of " and the proper to a so budged to another specialism - is reconsider worth with the worldwarf in hard with the Mile Man adapted for bounded and maint to be on to constant o tempoternesis commo show hopeins asthorn do of the

at the ends of the joints - and many other causes unnecessary to detail here-We therefore proceede to the operation - Sometimes we have to amountate the Juigers of the disease is a formear the end of the Juiger, I will answer very well to take it off at the Work of joint in such a mannew that a portion of the skin may be left to cover the end of the bone, this being done the edges are to be brought in contact, theptsoadhesive plaisters - Hound up by a bandage troller, which as the arteries are small, will be sufficient to preventhormortage - Sometimes it is necessary to take the jung is off at its asticulation with the metacarpal bone, all that is then necessary is to cut between the jungers, untill you come to the adeculation, then disjoint it, I secure the vefsels by ligatures, this being done, bring the edges together, the hand _ Sometimes we are necessated to take a metacapall bone entirely away; this may be done at its acticulation with the carpus, or sawed off at any part where it is necessary, with a metacar-- pal bone saw - fint seperating I from the surveinding parts, by making an incision directly over the middle of the bow, from between the jungers down to the place, you wish to take the bone off - fany reforls should be cut take them up with a tenaculum, then bring the edges in contact I heef them so by adhesive blaister, bandage da rolle applied around The hand amputation of the Leg- The things necessary in this operation, are a compress bandagest Tournquett These are to be applied if the Segis to be arripulated, justabove the knee-I of the High is to be amountaled; they should be applied near the grow - Westa straight krufe - this should be very sharp, otherwise Awell mangle teontuse the parts, I ifdull the skin will be thrown ento folds, before the krufe, the surface of the divided edge niegular I vagged - a scalpel will be wanted - a calline or a knife with two edges - a retractor this is a fuece of Leather or linear with 3

Without in him to to the appealing in allower human up lane to and so to the Jugues of the discovered bornes the det Thefined line the edges and to be brough his excited which have have relieved who be a chard as firether which as the reterinica commatte will be suffer to heaven the wise hours - . O preterines i have been to take the hinge of by the velocity by tradition this bound one, boing he colors traction resident of the the demonst with the state of the water to the the town of it is there was in should All Tred in the Render a California be a hard med and Weekand assilland this The The well be very shart of corner a booksel will be wanted a collenger a hunge with a reliactor this is a free of hather relimed in

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thice tails - the middle portion is passed this between the Tibia ofibula, to hold or confine back the soft haits, while we are taking of the bones - a saw for cutting of the bone - it is necessary that the saw be notwide, else by bending in the bone, it well beaut to break it off before it is quite theo; leaving fortions to be taken off with suppers - a frair of neppers to break offary small specula that may remain after the saw - a Tenaculum needles de-Besides these it is necessary to have warmwater, springes, ligations, lent, adheswe plaister cerate-tow, bandages de Infuor -ceeding to the operation, the patient should be placed on a table, covered with a blanket, or a thin fein matras - The compress is first laid on the actery of the Tournquette applied on it to stop the cuculation - about an hour before the operation, the patient should take a close of fandamen, not somuch to ease the fram, as to give him forteterte, devable him to undergo tre operation, because some patients without cannot bear it I have known one person to jain stimes under the operation - The Tournguett is to be serewed, untill the circulation is completely stop-- fred - in order to ascertain when this effected, lay the finger on the I ebeal actey, while the assistant sevens the Touringuett, by this mode we can easilytell, when the passage of bloods is stopped - when the injury is low down rear the foot, the surgeon hashis choice wherebouts to operate if the patientwaits to get an actificial leg, the operation should be as low down as possible, but the does notices han artificial one, we should then operate near the knee, which he can then bend I rest his weight on a part naturally formed, without huiting hunselfor suffering much encouveriere from the projection of the steems, which would be greatly in the way, provided the leg was take of near the autile - The miconveneence arising from a steenpfor -

The state of the second the second was and the state of the second the second the second the second reported to which or drivered the comment of the land in the service the servi with the first the in the mention of more on splanua derivate should and edition of paidle seate, they toundanted. On his colong to the objection the hatenessealed by the colon a tack The few revolety - The combie lake moles of minter worksminist to case I very conting of a live to be with the file and their land for free from the west was some that free granted with the the which well the greather the its it will provided the Experior take granish and les Thousand will aroung from a deen of four

projecting so far behind, was so greating person who had been cherated whom near the antile, subjected himself to a second operation mear the huce, to get the use of the bend of the huce In proceeding to operate, let an apristant is draw up the knee, then take the straight kinge, I make the incision round the leg - It is not necessary, that this should be all done at one stroke, as some sugeous advise - Some have recommended to make the incision straight to the bone; but Jaduse Ato be made obliquely so that the flesh in the back part of the leg, may come in contact with the skin, on the fore part, so as completely to cover the head of the bone - after you have cut round this the stain I collular substance, difect the integernants from the muscles, I tuen them back, then divide the muscles down to the tones - this being donc take the cathere, I divide the intervieous ligament omiseles, L propothe middle strap of the vetractor, between the bones to draw back The soft haits, then saw the bone - some advise to hold the saw so as to cut both bones at once, this is often inconvenient t we should saw just which way is most convenient we should first saw the fiberla of then the Tebra - It is necessary to make long sturkes with the saw, otherwise Trucy become cloged - after the leg is taken off, wash the surface in warm water, then search for the principle arteries, which must be drawn out with a Terraculum of secured by a ligature - after the principle arteries, I all the minute ones, which can be seen, are secured; the Touriquettshould be loosened, to see if any arteries bleed, I to as-cutain this more completely, warm water should be poured on the part of the patient allowed a tittle wine twater, to que he the circulation, so as to expose all the bleeding resels to

vicin; when you have seemed all the respels in this mann, wash out all clots of blood, take of the Touringuett, I drawdown the integuments, so as to cover the ends of the bones, I wrap a bandage around the steerup, to prevent the contraction of the muscles, then

These lower flavoletes of a receipted contact the college of level of the first of the When a columned us and had along the fee then secure the edges of the evound in contact by adhesive plaister, but before the application of the plaisters, the ends of the ligatures should be broughtout to a corner of the wound, a piece of list spread with oceate, isto be introduced between the edges, to prevent their union by the Veritentian for if they unite before the ligatures come away, they will prevent the security on being thrown out, I am abscelp will be formed, oceasioning great pain to the patient after the adhesive plaister is applied apply list spread with striple ecrate, then a pledget of low, then the surrigues should be left loosely on, after the leg is diefsed, to be in readeriefs in case hemorrhaye should take place, to should be made to rest, with the string placed on a pillow.

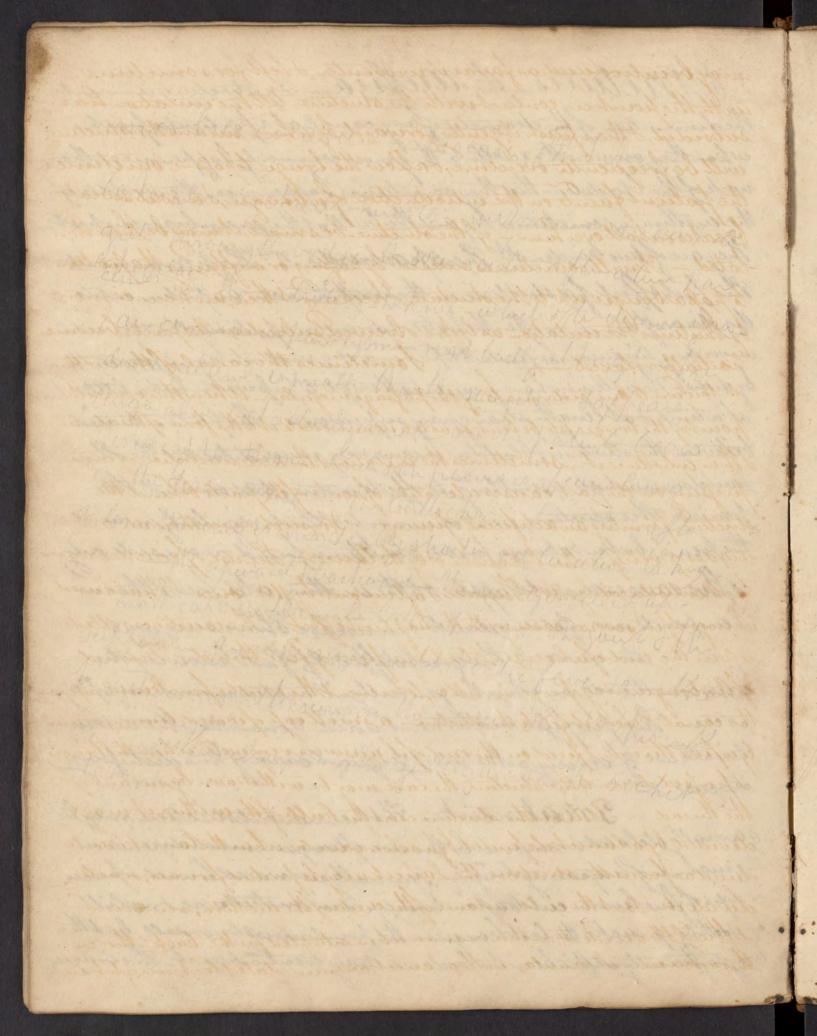
ments in this are nearly the same, as those for any utating the leg, only the Catterie is not wanted the retractor should be slittly in the mid-dle instead of stails, I should have but two— This operation is to be performed as low down as possible, but so high up as to be above the diseased parts—After making an incision this the shin, diseased the integerments in the same manner as directed in amputating the fig. I then divide the muscles down to the bone, after washing it in the manner formerly directed, take up all the refsels, both arteries of veins, which are gary size— In old possible the arteries are sometimes found of sified, in such eases hafs a needle with a ligature, around the refsel including a portion of the adjacent muscle, in order more effectually to prevent hamowhage all other provelses are similar to those, advised in amputating the seg—

Hawking a want of the wind fraglish & aster to dissiste the fear suph care from a green the article of The report of the second of the first the second of the se

Mricheres in the Methra_ By stricture is meant the dimention of the dearneter of any carulata particula frank when they occur in the wetter a they most commonly happen near the neck of the bladder - the they sometimes happennear the andolle of the wether - sometimes beyond the bulb at the membranous frat-They are of two kinds - M The Spasmodie 2 The permanents The fust offect of a stricture in the weether, is an impedement to the flower of wine - I often the frateent divernot suspectary disease, until in voiding his wine, he feriods it to pass in a very small stream, & frequently by deops - He will now have prequent attempts to paperate, but a little atatime, & allength stranguay suprevenes - The parts situated between the structure I bladder become very much delated I the other partoleminished, resembling its effects, a string tied around the Julis - the streture most commonly extends regularly around the Jenis, but notalways, for it is sometimes found on oneside only-The eauses, are cold applied to the wether, cold feet, I the intemperateuse fotrong denk, den no case Thave selv, was the cause - the great difficulty of not knowing the cause, is the reason why it is generally not heated more successfully Note- The profesor might have noted, gonnowha the interioperate use of venery, as the most frequent course of this distrefsing Freatment The fremamentstucture may be generally stelated fremoved by the use of bougies much depends on the malner of preparing lougies - Igencially use waxed line - fueces or sleps of fine lanner ent to a point, todapped in metted wax, I revoled

smoothly up make the best bougies - the point mustbe small, but the

body sufficiently stiff, to bear the force necessary to entraduce it . The bouge



may beintroduced as far as it will enter, I tell for sometime with the position contact with the stricture, let the initation has subsided, & then frush it gently forward, by which means the stricture will be frequently overcome, fallow the bouge topogs- Sometimes the fratient faints, on the introduction of abougie, to weld sweat breaks out all over him - if the stricture be small, it may be thendi. -lated - Awill sometimes succeed by profsing or suffering the patient to papa bouge up to the stricture skeeping there, an hour or more, by this time the initation as before observed subsides, I the facts become partially relaxed - Sometimes the canal of the wether is the own to one side, making the passage negular When this occurs the point of the bouge isto be bent, so as to a ecommodate A to the form of the canal, Then introduced sometimes the unitation, the accumulation of evenie pressing on the part, causes ulcuation of some of the parts behind the stricture, forming an artificial opening - Insuch eases there are two modes of relief; either by caustie or by the lancet. The use of eaustie was ferst introduced by Mir. Thereter Lafterwards by Mt. Jones - Thave used Amyselfin several cases, with the happieste feet. The cousties rolled upin the end of a longie, thed by a frice of fine thread - The end of the bougie may project a little, to prevent the courte from burning the canal, before elects to the stricture - a small cap of waxed lenner, secund to a ferie thread, I fixed on the end of it, answers very well; when the bougie is fea food down to the stricture, the case may be withdrawn by means of The thread - When the stricture is at the bull of the welling, it may be divided by a lancet, defended by a silver carula, when the lancet is entre decedas far as the stricture, the Lancet may be furthed forward, so as to divide it But the circumstance of the cure of the wether, vendersit difficulto deirde it in this manner when situated far the back - the en this ease a served camela, with a lancet accommodated to it, might an

walk be weaponthe over come on low his low as to also thered We taken when an ibelie street in the confeer sories wited the Stands something a leverand by perfection of any builty ? to dealed to deverge in the headers and do not a taken in lite ou the to the word there is a long to a such the to execut so be is the dear to see the first of the as the letter a frantitucity of warden by end of another or meand the water that the the set and all the best about the

enower the purpose - after the stricture is delated, a bougieor eath-eth should be entirotured, theft in forseveral days - When if even there should be a fistula in pennes, it will fur bably head up in a few In speasmode stuctures, the use of exertic is improper The warm bath - anodyne injections in Methra elans, are frequently of great service - a friece of a smooth totacol part, evrapped round a bougie, tentroluced, so asto come in contact with the strictured part is also frequently of essential service Muffression of Music This is always are--companied with great painer the Bladder falldomen -The following causes frequently harduce a suppression-1 Tumous abscesses withe neighbourhood of the arreis-3 a stone falling into the nech of the bladder -4 calculi in the weether - these may be extracted wither by spring for eeps, mentioned by D. Mysic - by a scoop of people, or by culting down to the stone with a scalpel -3 Masmodic construction of the nech of the bladdle. 6 swelling of the prostrate gland ~ of speasons occurring after the removal of a stricture by the lancetor courtie- horse should never be used in possing the longie The Remedies - are Istorolletting- this is often necessary, it may becamed to a greatestent, even addeliquen animi _ 2 - The catheter may be employed - The french flexible ones are the best - They are made of an clastic substance I may be retained in the weether 100 12 days, wethout determent to the patient when we are

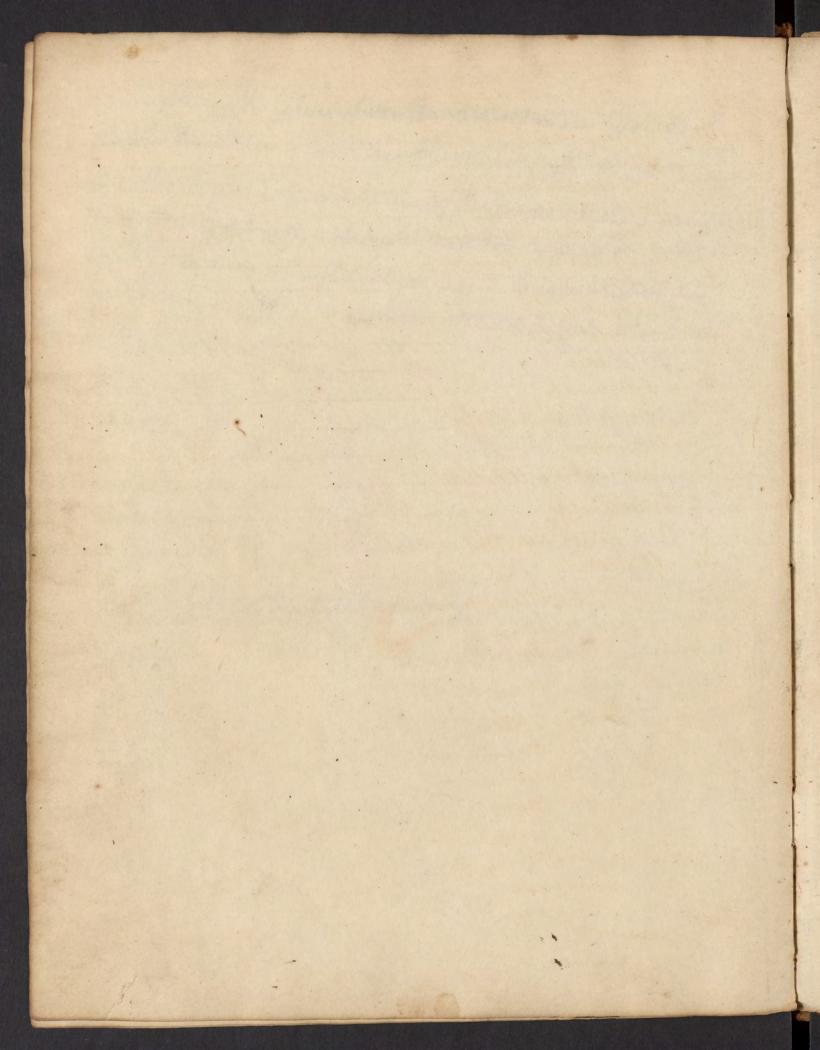
de Medication from the of the dissolute foundation of the only were and the shoteled borisher the religion for his explude oracle days at blue neigh adois their distribution protection from in her it for the first attention when four allow Well are well should be any fear the wife the severes bothy in Bundolyn ball of things by read them a lot on fire rockers whom for the established in heater season a satisfact with the distriber to highly is before frequestion of expectation The Hele who and there This is always as configured with great painter the Blooded whatever They following courses frequently free dues a set free bein-Deposition of the neighborhood had after brown a stone falling wis the week of the bladder a realisable in the weathing - There in payle retires From order constraint of the next will blooded rices organize after this or promise is the thinked by the law it courted foresphould never brused in populate bourge The Frenchelies in an The collecter may be end, toged Therpoport to able on a district

called in a hung to cather cannot be procured, a toterable one may be made by covering the wie of a suspendor with waxed lines - it is a good sutstitute -32 Clysters of Toliners or any other sustanteste material 4 Cathacties 5 Emeties - they have been lately highly recommended 6 Turctura feri Munat of the warm bath, untill the featient feels fainty-9 Rubbing the find with volatele brianent has been used, but with lettle successwith lettle success-10 Blisters -11 Depling the Penis in a bason feeld water -12 Infersion of Tobacco or the smithe injected whe the rectum The fulse should be carefully attended to Jef V. J. be enducated Ashould be freely used - Firequently the bouge can be profosed when the cather cannot, in this case a bougie from must be fastened on the catheter, I seemed by two threads I then hafsed into the bladder, Armay then be extracted by the strings, which should be always long enough, to hangout of the enettina -If these means fail, the lancet quarded as above derected must be employed - Sometimes the wether is entirely closed this its whole extent, Athen becomes needs any to preneture the bladder, which may be done in 3 ways -Mt. When it is much distended by wine it may be safly frenctured above the os pubis - This must not be done unless the bladder be great by distended, for we should run a rish of functung the freutoneum Helling the wine into the abdomen -I'm from the rectum - The finger well librecated, must be in-troduced up beyond the prostrate gland, about an inch, then with

detect with the if I a set the commenter property of the forgot and the source in be whate the covering the and of a maple does in the name thinder which a gardischole teet 34 Clysters of Felledia is sing the suites to the suite in 4 bother ties a le la & Enteries they love been lately highly necessaries look 6 Hundring ferinden with I thousand both, untill the patient feels fainty. I thousand to open a the by the worth of his by injection for a union of the first with right at later line unear, has been used, but in the title or will be the line with the or will be the line or with the or will be the line or will be the or will be the line or will be the or will unth lettle secrets-10 Blistein -11 Wither in the Premis in brases of cold water 19. Vinfersion of I oberes or the souther infortal whiteen returns in The pulse should be carefully attended to difter I be enduated destroited be freely used . The equality the droiting is can be proposed when the called carry him this come i long is point much le fastered on the catheter, because by two thereads the hafred intethe blooder, Mousey their be extracted by the strings, is had stidelle alevans long anough, To hang on be of the enchion of these mians fail, the land of wasted as above devetest must be louplayed in Soundains the institue is enterely closed theor do in hale extent, within become new pay to previous the beadeles, where may be done in Buryo-We When the source distended by enine, hungle so fly presentions by distributed for an obvalouse a good of presidency the free towner. Holling the wene wite the shiplown -Dist from the rectum - The finge well laboreaded, must be en tendered up begand the prestrate gland, also fan enste their with

the Jenger serving as a director, the Raple mustbe functioned with a crowhed trochar, taking care to avoid the was deferens the adjacent parts - a female or flexible catheter must be introduced, t suffered to remain 24 or 36 hours - The envire does not flow constantly only when the bladder is distended -Be Bycutting down along the raphe asin dethotomy, the finger must serve as a decetor to the punctuning instrument -4th The French suggeous sometimes operate as in Sethotomy using a director to Trochai - this is safer than the last-In functioning the bladder from the freueneum, a puncture above, I to the left side of the prostrate gland -In women the Bladdermay be functioned from the vagena. the fuge must here serve as a director, the function made so as to avoid the weters - The canula maybe left in the wound, as long as the cause of suppression exists. Muctures often take place in the ocs ophogus they maybe relieved by a large bougie made of the same materials as the Common ones

a repter of the febres of tempth gastroctonen just who Ajour the tenden - factures of the sensible of the snape. treatment just like a ruptur of the tendoachille s in 500 weeks Nwitt got well - should hap the depige on 5000 5 weeks overtill engerifleriaty sympter has subrelid an eclipmone sometimes takesplace, ben the respective coeffels which ser above, atother left or de of the particular of land In women the Israelennery be purthered from the veryun the fungament was on it is to the function indeadown When I has not bent treated preprily



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